





HOME NEWS

TUC wants pickets' right to obstruct highway included in new industrial relations Bill

By Paul Routledge Labour Correspondent

More powers for trade unions, including extended rights to picket, are proposed in a TUC memorandum to the Government published today. The TUC's proposals are intended as the foundation for the next phase of Labour's industrial legislation...

The TUC general council argues that statute law "can only play a subordinate part" in labour relations, but legislation ensuring minimum rights is needed to extend the rights of workers and trade unions beyond those established in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act...

Mr Mayhew predicts mental care crisis

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for the Social Services, was urged yesterday to inject more cash into the mental health service, to ease current difficulties. Mr Christopher Mayhew, MP for Woolwich, East and chairman of the national association for mental health...

Attention had been focused on the crisis by the impending closure of Holmebush and Holmebeach, two private mental units in West Sussex. Mr Mayhew said that so long as local authorities were prevented from developing their programmes for the mentally handicapped and while some other authorities could dodge making any provisions, there would be a "variable" private care.

Labour vote for assembly leaves SNP unmoved

From Ronald Faux Glasgow

The decision by the Labour Party in Scotland to wrench itself on to the pathway leading towards more devolution and an elected Scottish Assembly has left the Scottish National Party unmoved. Mr Douglas Crawford, vice-chairman of the SNP, said yesterday: "Labour's decision can only enhance our electoral prospects."

The nationalists' reaction would have been essentially the same if the decision had been made at the special conference on devolution, called by the Labour Party in Glasgow, had gone the opposite way. But the Scottish Labour executive's abhorrence of all the proposed styles of devolution raised few hands in support. It was feared that if Labour in Scotland voted to leave in favour of the nationalists "head-on", as the anti-devolutionists on the executive wished, further electoral ground would certainly have been lost to the nationalists.

The SNP dismissed the conference decision as expediency. "The people of Scotland will be forgiven if they regard this latest move in the same light as the many promises which Labour has made in the past to Scotland and then broken", Mr Crawford said. Although the 354 delegates voted overwhelmingly against the Scottish executive's anti-devolution line, there were many calls for caution and a few irritated demands from those curious to know more details of what the national executive in London was really proposing.

Mr William Mack, of Maryhill, uttered the chilliest warning. He was prepared to vote for devolution without fully understanding what it was about. "But if you fail to make it work, you will have destroyed the Scottish Labour Party and the national Labour Party will be in perpetual opposition and eventual decline."

He added: "If a Scottish assembly is to be the answer to the problems confronting us, please don't put it up as a vote catcher and then run away from it. This is one of the reasons why political democracy is treated with contempt by the man in the street. He doesn't believe you."

Building workers to challenge compact

By Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC's "social contract" with the Government faces its first big credibility test this week over building workers' pay. Mr George Smith, the construction union leader, will be asked by senior members of the TUC's policy-making committee to explain a claim for increases of up to £19 a week which flies in the face of TUC advice to union negotiators.

Top officials of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT) expect the meeting to take place on Friday, little more than a week before the Trades Union Congress is due to endorse the TUC guidelines on voluntary wage restraint. The construction union's militant claim, which is contrary to the TUC's advice that wage increases should in the main be confined to keeping up with rises in the cost of living, was drawn up at the union's policy-making conference in June. Delegates then ignored the plea of Mr Smith, the union's general secretary, not to tie their leadership to specific figures. They overwhelmingly backed a Left-wing resolution calling for new nationally agreed rates for a 35-hour week of £49 for labourers and £52.50 for craftsmen.

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Clarksons' chiefs 'gave safety assurance'

By Maurice Corina

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, first said that Clarksons' difficulties were soon after the election. He was then advised that the department was not able to pay a £3m state loan arranged the previous November for the modernization of Court Shipbuilders.

Civil servants were unable to pay any money because Court Line could not meet a condition of that loan—that £3m of initial investment monies should be provided by the group from its own resources against the Government handing over £5m spread over 30 years at 8 per cent interest (the first two years to be interest free).

Mr Pardoe puts compensation plan to No 10

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mr John Pardoe, Liberal Party spokesman on economic affairs, has written to Mr Wilson and the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) suggesting this six-point scheme for compensating Court Line holidaymakers: The Government should accept "moral responsibility" for holidaymakers who have been stranded by the airline's collapse.

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Holidaymakers 24 hours without food

By Our Labour Correspondent

Eighty British holidaymakers flown into Heathrow airport by British Airways Trident from Malaga last night complained of Spanish indifference and the behaviour of the British Consul there. Most of them, who spent up to £500 for a two-week holiday in Spain, said they had had no food for 24 hours and had slept on airport floors.

Mr Raymond Craig and his wife Jennifer, from Croxteth Drive, near Manchester, said: "We were thrown out of our hotel at mid-day on Saturday and we had to change in the toilets. We had nothing to eat and many of us had to spend the night on airport benches and floors. I think I got about an hour's sleep."

Shelter director ends long walk

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mr Douglas Tube, director of Shelter, completed a 335-mile sponsored walk from Newcastle to London yesterday. His three sons, Duncan, aged 14, Ewan, aged 10, and Malcolm, aged 8, accompanied their father, who is aged 43, for most of the walk.

300 parishioners pack island church to thank God for deliverance from the London airport planners

By Our Labour Correspondent

From Michael Horsnell Foulness The 300 parishioners of Foulness were summoned yesterday to St Mary's, the island's only church, to celebrate what many regard as the most important day in their history since General Shrapnell arrived in 1805 to experiment with his explosive shells.

The Rev Stanley Smith conducted a late evening service to mark the abandonment of the Maplin Airport project. Outside, the church spire leaned slightly as if contorted by a century and more of buffeting from the North Sea wind and a curlew flew over what might have been the airport's first runway.

Ironically the planners are taking a fresh look at Maplin but they are scarcely of a kind to disturb the islanders' peace of mind. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and other naturalist organizations have drawn up a plan to provide what they are calling a "window on the wilderness".

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ME NEWS

Charter shows Celtic arm at decline of culture and language

Notable exception is Brittany, where there is a long tradition of repression of the Breton language by the French Government. The Breton representatives were disappointed that the Charter was not worded more strongly in a section dealing with cultural destruction...

Five saved after rock falls in cave

Five potholers trapped by a two-ton boulder were freed yesterday after rescuers, working in a space about 18in square, jacked the rock out of the way. No injuries were reported.

Anti-freeze warning

Anti-freeze may well become scarce and dearer, the RAC said yesterday. Mr Howard Rothwell, the RAC's chief engineer, said that ethylene glycol, the basis of anti-freeze, was being diverted to the plastics and man-made fibre industries.



Ralph Reuder rehearsing at Baden-Powell House, London, yesterday with some of the dancers in the farewell Gang Show, the last to be produced by him after 42 years. It opens on October 21 at the Gaumont State Theatre, Kilburn.

Artists 'must not destroy what is good'

By a Staff Reporter

The task of the true artist may involve exposing hypocrisy and smugness but not the destruction of what is still valuable or the uprooting of what is good, a Roman Catholic preacher said in Edinburgh yesterday.

chaplain to St David's High School, Daiketh, was preaching to a congregation of writers, artists and representatives of the professions, the judiciary and Edinburgh corporation at a Pontifical High Mass celebrated by Cardinal Gordon Gray at St Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral to mark the opening of the Edinburgh festival.

There was a time for satire and there was also a time to build and to plant, Father Henry said. It was a negative age in many ways. Film ban sought: Mrs Mary Whitehouse, general secretary of the National Viewers' and

Listeners' Association, is asking the Attorney General to prevent the BBC from screening the controversial film Rosemary's Baby (the Press Association reports). It has been bought by the BBC and was given an X certificate and limited to people over 18 when it was released in the cinema.

Cash crisis for crime victims aid scheme

A new scheme to help the victims of crime is being threatened by a shortage of money. Unless £5,000 can be found it will close at the end of this month. The project is run by the South-west and South Wales region of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro). It started on January 1 as a six-month experiment.

'Hypocrisy' urged by minister inst Tory

Political Staff warning that a Conservative government would hold public spending and give consumption first priority at the Department of Education and Science, said in a Saturday speech that if we give a semblance of opportunity to our children we have absolute priority to spending in education, and the social services.

Liberals plan to link rents and living cost

By Our Political Staff The Liberals are preparing economic proposals which will include the indexing of rents in both the public and private sectors so that they would rise along with the cost of living. Details of how their anti-inflation tax would actually work will also be set out by Mr John Pardoe, the party's spokesman on the economy, in a pamphlet early next month.

the proposal last Wednesday. He will explain in his pamphlet exactly how it would work. There would in effect be two separate taxes. One would be levied on the profits of companies that raised their prices by more than an average percentage set by the Government. It would be based on the average price rise of all a company's goods, not on the increase for any particular article alone, and would be levied on net profit after all other taxes had been paid.

Who makes the bread out of your subsidised loaf?

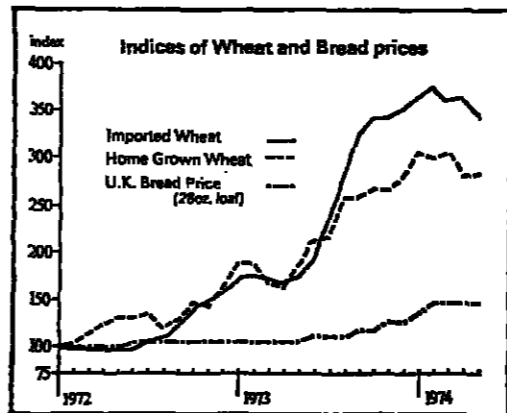
At the end of April, British bakers had to ask the Price Commission for the seventh increase in the price of bread in a year, which brought bread into the headlines once again and resulted in bread being subsidised.

Even before the subsidy on bread, rising world cereal prices had already had a dramatic impact on the cost of meat and many other food items, and the British housewife and her family were suffering. Some cynics were wondering why somebody else's belt couldn't be tightened. Like the bakers', for example.

Is bread-making a good way to lose money?

The fact is that, in recent years, nobody has subsidised the standard loaf more than the people who make it. The large baking groups have had to rely increasingly on their other trading activities to make up for financial loss on bread production; bakers with no such diverse activities to fall back on have been hard put to survive.

higher, as would that for manufacturing industries in general.



(Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Home Grown Cereals Authority, and F.A.B.)

subsidised (by nearly 2p per 28oz loaf), the British loaf would still be one of the cheapest in the world. The latest world prices show this very clearly, despite astronomical rises in the price of wheat (see graph).

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price per 28 oz. Loaf (per cent). Locations include LONDON, BRUSSELS, ROME, THE HAGUE, PARIS, MELBOURNE, BONN, TORONTO, COPENHAGEN, NEW YORK. Prices range from 14p to 32p.

'Despite popular legend, a main objective of the bakers is to limit increases in the cost of the loaf.' The Director, November 1973.

How do Britain's bakers achieve this? The answer lies in efficiency allied to capital investment and in up-to-date baking technology and research, the results of which have directly benefited the consumer. At a time when every British housewife fights a weekly budget battle over nourishing her family, she can at least rely on bread to give her and her family, day in, day out, the best food value in the land.

For free copies of this advertisement and others in the series, write to: The Advertising Officer, The Flour Advisory Bureau Ltd, 21 Arlington Street, London SW1A 1RN

Bread: still the best food value in Britain

ing gypsy children a taste for learning

all children sit around, and expectant. The toes to the boot of his bit like a Punch and Judy, and his props: pencils, paint and picture class begins. While children in Britain are in the of their summer holiday, gypsy children are in the of their summer holiday.

Regional report

Trevor Fishlock Taunton

There is a long tradition of sending children to school. Here in Somerset, for example, where there is a history of good relations between gypsies and the rest of society, many gypsy children have successfully integrated into village schools.

lers' needs and help to penetrate shyness and suspicion. Secondly, the schools aim to attract the interest of the under-fives, and with the modern play school approach, arouse the enthusiasm of children. This experience is especially important for a gypsy child whose home background is totally different from that of his classmates at school and whose first days at school could be especially harrowing for that reason.



Following heavy investment in new plant and technology, the rate of return on capital in the bread-making industry as a whole fell from 6.5 per cent to 3 per cent during the six years up to 1970. During that year, the National Prices and Incomes Board reported: 'The five major plant bakers earned, in respect of the baking and distribution of bread, a very low average rate of return on capital in 1969-70, the highest return obtained by any of them being below the average rate of return for industry as a whole, and two making a loss'.



WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Italian Socialist leader calls for review of the country's position in Western alliance

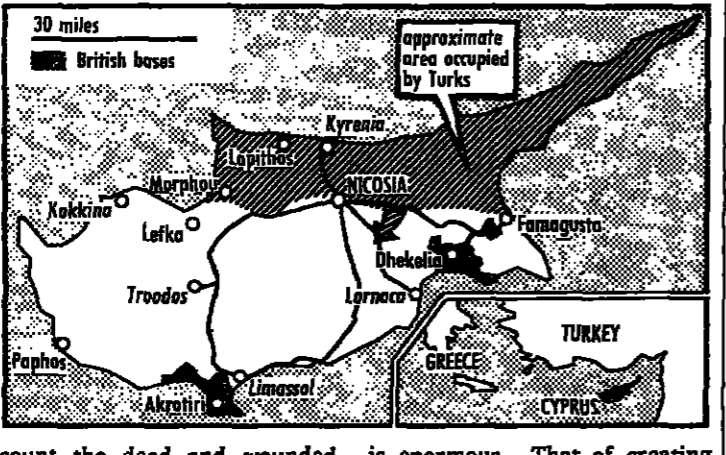
From Peter Nichols Rome, Aug 18 A review of the Italian position within the Western alliance was urged here today. The Greek withdrawal is felt to expose Italy to much greater risks as the prime target in what remains of Nato in the Mediterranean.

These views are expressed by Senator Paolo Vittorelli, a Socialist deputy and member of the executive of his party. The Socialist Party is a partner in the centre-left coalition government.

Now that the country is facing bankruptcy, it finds consolation northward only in the conviction that other countries, principally Britain, are in like case. ("They are as sick as we are" is a recent headline on a dispatch from London.) But in the Mediterranean democracy is in abundant growth.

Nearly half the Greek population of Cyprus are refugees

From Paul Marin Nicosia, Aug 18 The repercussions of the Turkish occupation of Greek Cypriot territory are only beginning to be felt. The refugee problem is enormous. Between a third and a half of the island's Greek Cypriots majority have been uprooted from their homes in the path of the occupiers and put to flight.



count the dead and wounded. But every Greek Cypriot one talks to has lost a father, brother, son or some relation in the months of war. The list of missing is in the thousands. The Turks have done nothing to relieve Greek Cypriot anguish. They have so far withheld lists of Greek Cypriots men captured in the fighting or rounded up from villages that fell into their hands.

That is the human side of the Greek tragedy. The economic one is no less black. The invasion has left them in economic ruin. The creation of the Attila Line has robbed the Greek Cypriots of most of the sources of their wealth. Indeed, it has been estimated that the Turks have grabbed as much as four-fifths of the island's wealth.

is enormous. That of creating jobs in the less privileged thirds of the island left in Greek hands is even greater. On the island partition is now being openly discussed. The Turks in Ankara and their clients in Nicosia appear to be merely paying lip service to the idea of a federated independent state.



Mr Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister (right), confers over a map of Cyprus with (right to left) Mr Kemal Guven, Speaker; General Semih Sancar, chief of staff; and Mr Turan Gunes, Foreign Minister.

Turkish hostages are being shot, says Ankara

Ankara, Aug 18.—The Turkish armed forces today accused the Greek Cypriots of violating the ceasefire in Cyprus and of executing Turkish Cypriot hostages.

US Defence Secretary says supplying of arms to Turkey to be reviewed

Washington, Aug 18.—The United States will reconsider its policies on supplying arms to Turkey because of new advances by Turkish troops in Cyprus, Mr James Schlesinger, Defence Secretary, said today.

The Defence Secretary said he had had very little indication that Greece would follow up its withdrawal militarily from Nato with a ban on American use of bases on its territory within a Nato framework.

He added: "On the larger question of Nato itself, it seems to me that if we are able to achieve a settlement that protects the rights of the majority in Cyprus, and we prevent the current Greek regime from being driven into a corner, that it is at least hopeful... that Greece will not withdraw from Nato."

Britain seeks calm as Athens tension rises

Athens had become necessary after the refusal of the Greek Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister to fly to Washington for talks.

The removal of American bases, of which there are several in Crete, called Dr Kissinger a murderer, and dispersed quietly after laying wreaths for the dead in Cyprus as well as those who died during the seven years of dictatorship in Greece.

The official spoke of a "cynical" Soviet hope that the Cyprus crisis would disrupt completely Western defences in the eastern Mediterranean, and probably create an open sore on the island itself through the creation of a guerrilla movement against the Turkish occupation.

more than two regions, that no longer seems likely after last week's military operations which have already resulted in a de facto division of the island into two regions and a partial redistribution of population.

New junta will take over today in Mozambique

Lourenco Marques, Aug 18.—Blacks and whites in Mozambique were today looking to their new governing junta to set about a speedy return to normalcy as a prelude to the territory's independence.

Mr Sadat and Col Gaddafi shelve their differences

Alexandria, Aug 18.—President Sadat of Egypt and Colonel Gaddafi of Libya have agreed to shelve their differences for the moment and continue a dialogue aimed at ending them, informed sources said here.

Jordan and US agree on peace moves

Washington, Aug 18.—President Ford and King Hussein of Jordan have agreed to a Jordan-Israel troop disengagement should get early consideration as a next step towards a Middle East peace.

Mitterrand hit by stone at farmers' protest rally

From Richard Wigg Paris, Aug 18 M Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, was stoned last night by about 200 young left wing extremists at a rally in Larzac in the Aveyron region of southern France.

French mystery group admits letter bombing

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Aug 18 A mysterious "Committee for the Repression of Abuses" has claimed responsibility for the four letter bombs which reached four branches of two big French commercial banks on Friday, injuring three clerks.

ANC leader calls for end to violence in Rhodesia

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, Aug 18 Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council (ANC) has given reasons why his organization is boycotting the proposed round table settlement.

World churches plan own bank

From Gretel Spitzer Berlin, Aug 18 The central committee of the World Council of Churches today ended its eight-day meeting in West Berlin on a confident note.

Nine climbers killed in Alps accidents

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Aug 18 Seven French and two Japanese mountaineers were killed in accidents in the Alps at the weekend.

Boy for Ronald Biggs means no expulsion

Rio de Janeiro, Aug 18—A delighted Mr Ronald Biggs heard last night in Copacabana that his half-Indian Brazilian mistress had given birth to a child.

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Attempt fails to discredit Rockefeller candidacy

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Aug 18 Mr Nelson Rockefeller, former Governor of New York, is still in the running for Vice-Presidency, despite a series of attacks which seem to have been an attempt to discredit him last week.

The prosecutor now there is no foundation for the allegations. It was said that Mr Howard Hunt, one of Nixon's "plumbers", a man who led the Watergate burglars, had evidence that Rockefeller was involved in the plumben scandal.

Ethiopia for...

Addis Ababa, Aug 18 The Ethiopian government today announced that it had received a letter from the American Embassy in Addis Ababa, which was strongly worded and reportedly by a high-ranking official of the American State Department.

Nepal disc...

Kathmandu, Aug 18 The Nepalese government today announced that it had received a letter from the American Embassy in Kathmandu, which was strongly worded and reportedly by a high-ranking official of the American State Department.

140 pop...

From Des Bucherens Bucharest, Aug 18 Government of some 140 people have been taken from the population by the United States.

Mr Rockefeller re...

Mr Rockefeller related Thursday at his home in New York City that he had received a letter from the American Embassy in Addis Ababa, which was strongly worded and reportedly by a high-ranking official of the American State Department.



OVERSEAS

Failure of law of sea conference reach tentative agreement may lead to two further sessions

Marcel Berlins Aug 18 scarcely a week of talks 150 countries attending International Law of the Sea conference have abandoned reaching even a tentative agreement in principle on the major issues raised. The general feeling among those here is that the conference has done little more than to restate the obvious, and has had little in reconciling the differences. The talks opened in London on August 13 and it was realized that they would not result in drawing up a convention saying a new regime and new exploitation of the sea's resources. But it is hoped that broad agreement in principle could be reached with a follow-up conference planned for Vienna next month. The details of the agreement are being discussed because of the disintegrating progress of the talks. Delegates are openly expressing their doubts about the need for two more sessions. The first may be held next spring. The last six weeks of the conference have been devoted to discussions in three sessions dealing respectively with the need for an international seabed authority to exploit the resources of the seabed, the jurisdiction of coastal states over the continental shelf, and the jurisdiction of coastal states over the waters near their shores. The most crucial issues which have been discussed are the extent to which a coastal state should be able to control the passage of ships through its territorial sea. Fundamental disagreement still exists between those countries—the United States being prominent among them—which want the new body to be little more than a licensing authority for seabed mining, and those which want it to have a wider, more powerful controlling role. This is the approach taken by the developing countries which believe that only a strong body would be able to stop the rich mineral resources of the seabed being grabbed by the technologically advanced states and the multinational companies, and ensure that the poorer nations get their fair share. The committee dealing with the prevention and control of marine pollution has also run into difficulties. Some developing countries, claiming that they cannot afford to spend the money needed to convert or build ships to conform to modern anti-pollution standards, have proposed a "double standard" approach. This approach came under heavy criticism from Sir Roger Juckling, the head of the British delegation, who said that the developing countries want maximum control, affecting anti-pollution measures, scientific research and navigation. Sir Roger Juckling, the head of the British delegation, recently attacked this approach as giving the coastal states so much control as to make their jurisdiction over the 200-mile zone almost indistinguishable from that which they exercised over their territorial sea. The committee which has been discussing the establishment of the proposed international seabed authority has made little progress. One delegate said that there had been no change at all on the pre-conference proposals. Fundamental disagreement still exists between those coun-

Corruption adds to Bangladesh troubles

Front Michael Hornsby Dacca, Aug 18 The floods in Bangladesh appear to have done their worst. Apart from one or two places the level of the water is everywhere either stabilized or slowly receding. Heavy falls of rain in upper Assam or the Himalayas could still reverse this trend, but with luck the Government should soon be able to turn its full attention to the rehabilitation of flood victims and repair of damage. Over the weekend, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Prime Minister, called foreign journalists to his office to appeal for international help and to remind them of the unfavourable circumstances of Bangladesh's birth in 1971 and of the sequence of natural and man-made disasters that have struck this desperately poor corner of the world in recent years. The sad truth, however, is that Bangladesh is facing a crisis of credibility of its own creation as well as a natural calamity. A mood of disillusionment and even cynicism prevails in diplomatic missions and international agencies in Dacca which has been nourished by Bengali weakness for hyperbole and by the total unavailability of all statistics. Even official estimates of the country's population admit a 10 per cent margin of error! There is thus profound scepticism, which may not be entirely justified, about many of the Government's claims regarding flood damage and the magnitude of the relief requirements. The corruption associated with the huge international postwar relief effort of 1972 has also made many donors of aid much more wary of committing themselves than they might otherwise have been. Mr Toni Hagen, who directed the United Nations relief operation in 1972 has recently alleged that only one out of every seven tons of baby food and only one out of 13 blankets donated for relief ever reached their intended recipients, the rest being sold by corrupt officials on the black market. The Bangladesh Red Cross has earned a notorious reputation for this kind of racketeering. What no one here now disputes is that this year's floods have been unusually extensive, the worst for at least 20 years. The Planning Commission estimates that by August 10, 20,000 square miles—out of the country's total area of 50,000 square miles—had been inundated. Aerial inspection of the country confirms that these figures are realistic, but it must be noted that in only one year since 1955, when floods of comparable extent last occurred, has the area submerged during the monsoon season been less than 10,000 square miles. The exception was the drought year of 1972. The number of deaths caused by the floods—both by drowning and by diseases such as cholera, resulting from pol-

Emergency declared in Philippine floods

Manila, Aug 18.—President Marcos today declared a state of national emergency as flood waters were reported still rising in provinces north and south of here. At least 10 people have died in the floods, which inundated Manila and the surrounding provinces yesterday, sweeping away houses and bridges. The waters receded in the city today, but the situation in central Luzon just north of the capital and in the southern districts of Rizal and Cavite remains critical. The weather bureau said that more monsoon rains were expected in the flood-stricken provinces. More than 100,000 families have already been evacuated from the flooded areas. President Marcos said it would take months for farmers and other workers to recover from the effects of the floods. Damage to property and crops was reported to be heavy in central Luzon, one of the country's biggest rice-growing areas.—Reuter.



Monsoon aftermath: Flooded homes in Tarlac Luzon, about 70 miles north of Manila.

Delhi, Aug 18.—Floods in north-eastern India have destroyed at least £50m worth of crops and are threatening major epidemics, the United News of India agency reported today. Quoting official sources, the agency said the northern part of Bihar was the worst hit. The Times of India said that four million people were on the brink of starvation despite relief efforts. The Bihar floods have only added to the misery caused by a smallpox epidemic raging uncontrolled through the state and which has so far claimed about 25,000 lives. In Assam, in the extreme north-east, where floodwaters from the Brahmaputra have caused widespread havoc and loss of life, the town of Tezpur has been declared cholera-infected. Observers said it was probably only a matter of time before similar action was taken in Bihar and the neighbouring state of Uttar Pradesh.

Vietnam attack intensifies

Phuoc Tan base just inside the border 50 miles west of Saigon is the top in the entire Saigon military sources said. Backed communist forces have cut through four six barbed wire perimeter of the base in a series of assaults but so far have held out.

Ethiopian Church heading for clash with Army

Addis Ababa, Aug 18.—A confrontation seemed likely today between the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the ruling military with Emperor Haile Selassie's dwindling power at stake. The Orthodox Patriarch, Abuna Tewflos, this weekend strongly attacked some sections of a draft constitution supported by the military. He particularly criticised a section dealing with the separation of church and state and removal of the Emperor as Head of the Church. Diplomats said that the Patriarch's comments might lead to his arrest. "All the Emperor now controls is the Church," one diplomat said. "The Army has stripped him of everything else. This statement is going to be read by the Army as a challenge from the Emperor." Since this year Army leaders slowly have stripped away the once-absolute powers of the Emperor, who is 62 and has been on the throne since November, 1930. The latest moves came on Friday when they eliminated his two advisory councils and the court of justice. Yesterday they arrested Major-General Tassefa Lemma, head of the 4,000-man Imperial bodyguard. One diplomat said the Army had put itself in a position where it had little running of Ethiopia. "But it doesn't want to do so just yet and for the moment wants to retain the civilian government as a front." As a result, diplomats said, contacts were continuing through the weekend between members of the military coordinating committee and Mr Michael Imru, the Prime Minister. Towards this end, officers had been trying to persuade Mr Imru not to resign, as he had threatened to do this weekend over differences with the coordinating committee.—UPL

King of Nepal discusses general reforms

great deal of significance to their discussions as the King obviously wants to limit any possible controversy during his coronation to be held early next year. He is said to have invited the veteran leader of the country's political and administrative system. According to one source, four of the former Prime Ministers were in favour of constitutional reforms which they felt would generate a better political atmosphere in the kingdom, but two opposed any changes. The majority favoured a broad-based electorate, public debate in the Panchayat, whose sessions are now held in camera, and making the Prime Minister responsible to the Panchayat.

Supertanker will stay aground for two weeks

Rotterdam, Aug 18.—The Dutch supertanker Metula, aground in the Strait of Magellan at the southern tip of South America, cannot be refloated for two weeks, Shell Oil Company sources said today. The 207,000-ton tanker, which ran on to rocks on August 9, will have to await the September 2 spring tide. The tanker went aground on her way from the Gulf to Chile with 190,000 tonnes of light Arabian crude oil on board. The 34-man Dutch crew and two wives abandoned ship. Mr D. Rudenburg, director of Shell Tankers of Rotterdam, said, seepage from the tanker's damaged hull had been stopped. Shell would have to pay the costs of clearing up the escaped oil.—Reuter.

Sweden defeats thief in chess contest

18-year-old Leningrad student, unbeaten today, resigned on the move of his sixth round pool match against the master who was about to win a hard-fought game. He also moved into first by defeating Peter Wintheiser, a 37-year-old American, in a defence with Miles' play-lack.—Agence France-

140 nations confer on world population problem

But the conference is expected to recommend guidelines for population policies, through a plan devised to satisfy divergent trends. The difficulty in producing such a document is best illustrated by the fact that the original draft has been worked and reworked three times since last autumn before the World Population Plan for Action, as it is being called, could be presented to the conference. There is a fair chance of it undergoing more modifications, Senior Carrillo Flores, the Mexican diplomat and secretary-general of the conference said today. The draft, in fact, suggests efforts to reduce fertility in those countries which already seek to do so. This would seem a modest beginning, but it is reckoned that this could reduce global birth rates for 1985 from the present 2 per cent to 1.7 per cent. The conference is expected to last a fortnight. Apart from the proposed action plan it will also discuss other aspects of the population growth, such as its impact on environment, food demand, natural resources and effects on economic and social development. Castelfranco, Aug 18.—The Pope today said that the Vatican was sending representatives to the world population conference in Bucharest this week to focus attention on moral and economic aspects of human life.

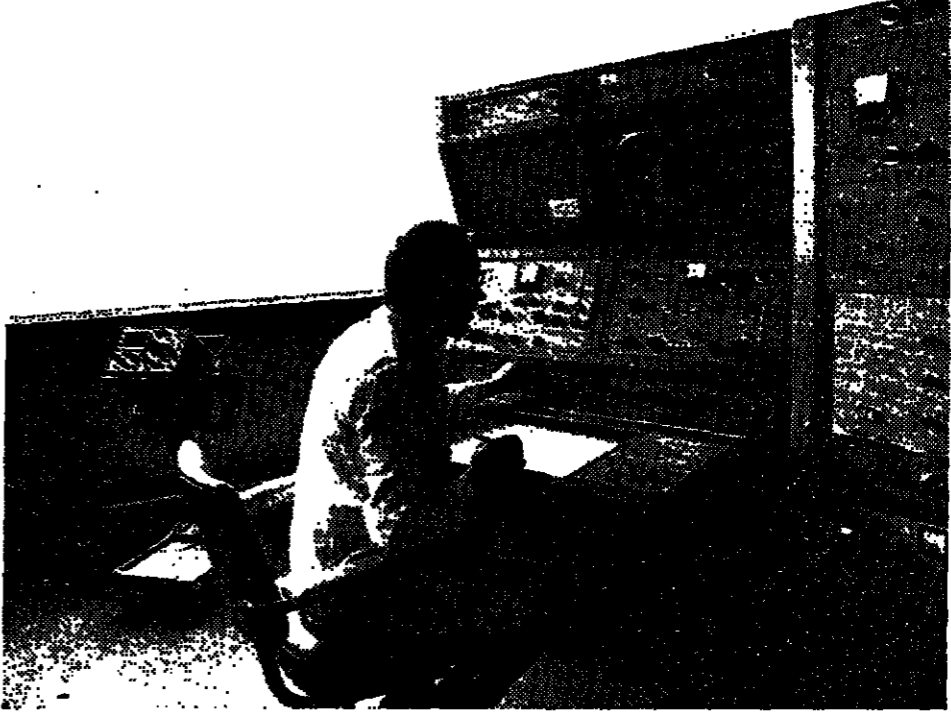
Man accused of park attack

1, Aug 18.—A Korean man in Japan, who was arrested after an attempt to assassinate President Park Hee, has been charged with murder and violation of anti-communist law, the justice office said today. Se Kwang, aged 22, a student at the National University of Education in Seoul, was shot dead during an attack.—Reuter.

ICI: action against hunger

Research in action

Without ICI research, there'd be no ICI. One in every ten employees is engaged in it. Every year, £70 million is invested in it—in many different fields. In the war against hunger, ICI research is creating powerful new techniques in crop protection, developing more efficient farming methods all over the world. Here are two successes. There are many more. There are also many battles still to fight.



Better spring barley yields

For the barley grower, one of the commonest hazards is mildew—a rapidly spreading fungus which, by stunting growth, makes for a poor yield. But now, by treating the seed with ICI's fungicide 'Milstem' before sowing, farmers can protect their spring barley against this scourge, and look forward with greater confidence to rich harvests to come.



Two harvests instead of one

On the rice fields of South East Asia, clearing the ground between crops was always a long and backbreaking task. Until ICI came up with an alternative: 'Gramoxone'. This powerful chemical kills weeds so fast that farmers can replant much earlier and achieve an extra harvest. Two crops a year where before they only got one.



More barley, more rice, less hunger... behind these and many other worldwide changes for the better are the people, ideas and products of one company—ICI.



Ideas in action



# Richard Burton: The intensely private life of a super-famous person



Richard Burton had arrived in England to film opposite Sophia Loren in Noel Coward's film classic *Brief Encounter*. How does Richard Burton, on location in Winchester, feel about this rehash about re-making a film classic?

"Rehash might be the right word. But I think it will be interesting to see how the audience reacts to what one might call nowadays old fashioned, how they react to a relatively middle-aged couple falling in love."

His film commitments are heavy. After *Brief Encounter* he immediately starts his part as Winston Churchill, from the age of 62 until the age of 67, that is from 1935 to his first speech as Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

Does he identify himself with the person he is playing?

"Well, I think it is a sort of compromise; between my own personality and Winston Churchill's because you can't do an impersonation of a man so very famous and known to everybody. But our voices are not too dissimilar. I have done his voice so often on television as background when he was still alive. I don't think I will be made-up to look like Churchill? "

"Yes, I shall be bald and what little hair he had, my hair will be dyed the same colour. I shall put rubber in my cheeks to make my face round. And I will have to do something about my lines, because when he had no lines at all in his face, unfortunately, I insist when I do Churchill that I rehearse for perhaps two weeks wearing his clothes, wearing the sort of clothes he wore and smoking a cigar. Because I am a much bigger man than he was. He was quite small, you know, about 5ft 6in and I am 6ft 11in. I don't think anyone thinks of him as a small man."

"I've read, I suppose, virtually every book written in English by him and about him. There is a whole new set, which has just come out which I have finished. That was before I knew I was going to play him. I just read Churchill because he is a fascinating man, indeed, I read about Hitler, I read about Mussolini and I read about Stalin. I have just gone through a Russian period where I read everything about Russia."

After Churchill comes a film with Sylvia Mangano and immediately afterwards will play an ageing acrobat—"So I have to keep fit for that?"

He is serious about keeping fit. During his Winchester location work he cycled a few miles in the early mornings before breakfast. After these three films he has a lecturing stint at Oxford. "Probably four to six weeks. I am a Fellow of St Peter's College, so I shall stay there. I will possibly give two lectures a week and tutorials and so on."

Would he not prefer to devote his life entirely to a university career?

"Well, I don't know. You see, I have been an actor for 25 years and even though I wasn't a gipsy before, I have become one now. I have discovered that after six months in any one place, however much I love it, for instance I love my home in Switzerland, I love my home in Mexico, I love New York, I love Los Angeles, I love London—but just after three or four months I become restless. Now after Oxford, I am doing a play on stage, either on Broadway or in London, then I am doing the film of the play and then I think I slit my throat from overwork. Well, ideally what I would like to do is just one film a year, one play every two

little about everything. I am fascinated by languages, for instance. Philology, semantics are of perfect interest to me. You see, I am an absolutely one-track minded artist, if you can call me an artist. I have no appreciation of paintings. I am virtually colourblind, to start with.

"I would find it extremely difficult to tell the difference between a Van Gogh and a Rembrandt. I am, of course, exaggerating. But they mean nothing to me. The only thing that really excites me—if I come across it, and it is very rarely—is a new poem that I have never read before, which is really exciting and brilliant and perfect in all its parts. Then I become as excited as if I am seeing a fantastically beautiful woman for the first time. And actually in fact become amorous as a result of it. But, as I say, not many poems of that stature come your way. All the great ones have been written."

Talking about love and women, who is his favourite?

"Oh, I would say Elizabeth. Well, there is a toss up between three I worked with. One is called Edith Evans, she was on the stage. She is probably the greatest of all that I worked with. On the screen Elizabeth has an extraordinary internal power, magnetism. And Sophia is tremendous. She has a quiet but enormous strength. You rise to them, you know. It's a little minor battle."

Mr Burton are you going to be together again with Elizabeth?

"I expect so. We are flesh of one flesh, bone of one bone, but I am a temporary abstraction. At the moment I can't talk to Elizabeth because she is on the yacht and you can't get through to the yacht. And the yacht can't get through to me. You know, I don't know why we got divorced, because I'm going on exactly the same as before. We are all going to spend Christmas at St Petersburg, I mean Leningrad, as Elizabeth is going to make a film there and I am arranging my film commitments so that I can go to St Petersburg. We will spend Christmas and New Year together."

Mr Burton, a very personal question—are you still drinking?

"No, but I could drink them all under the table. But I am getting surly in the mornings. And I am not a surly man. And then I felt lassitudinous, I stopped exercising. I started to disengage my work and then I got so bored, I started to drink when I was working, not very much, of course. But your memory games, I am one of those all or nothing men. For instance, Elizabeth is a civilized drinker, Sophia is a civilized drinker. I just poured it down, because I am a Celt. Now I am the soberest man you have ever seen. I don't touch a drop."

Has it changed anything to do with Elizabeth?

"I stopped before we parted. "Is he going to write an autobiography like David Niven and the other actors?"

"If I do, it won't be a theatrical biography."

But you have to bring it in, it is part of your life.

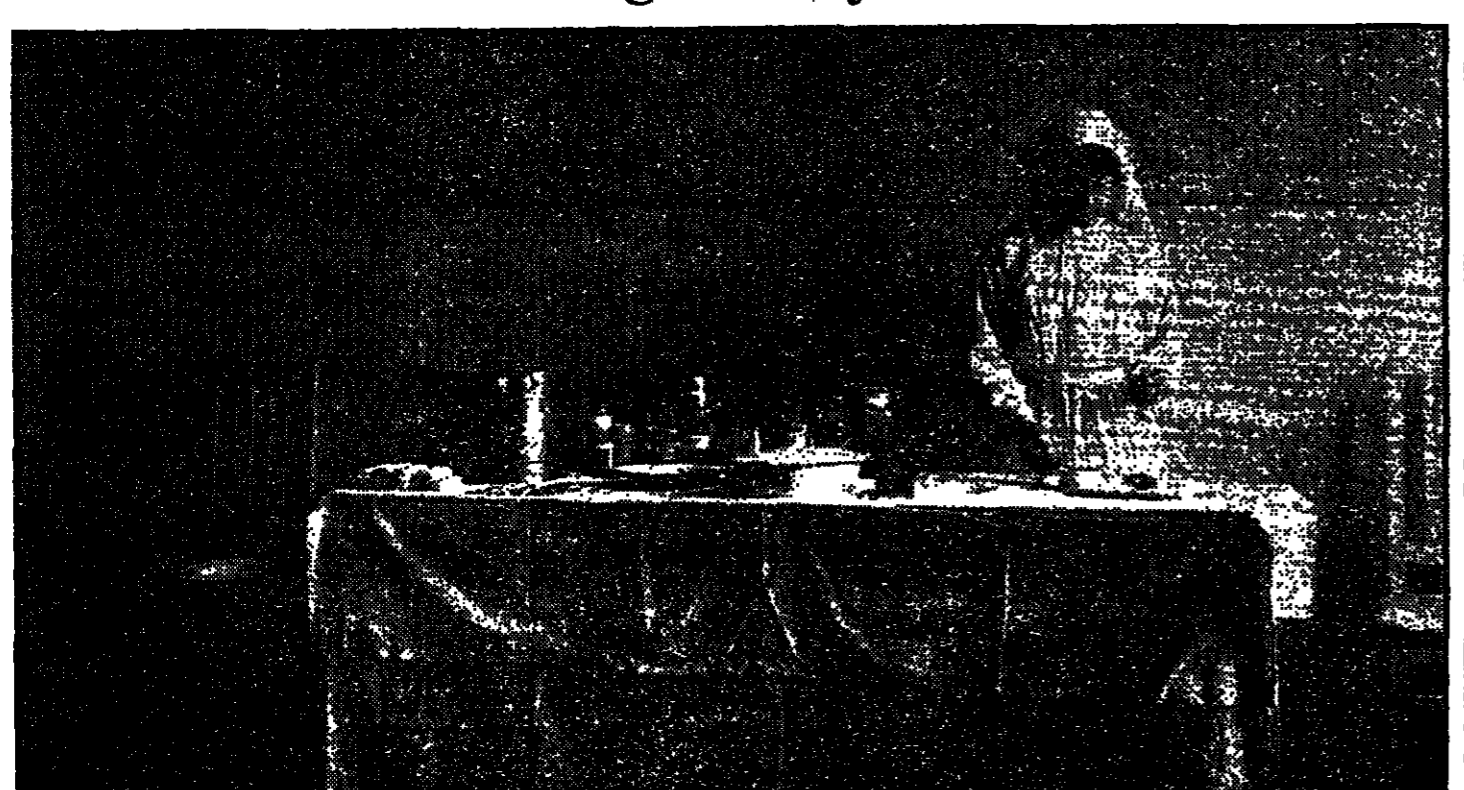
"It will be very much on the side, it is only part of my life, it is only one tenth, it is like an iceberg, that is the only bit that shows."

What is the other, the nine-tenths of your life?

"You will have to wait until the book is written. It is hidden under water."

Elizabeth Snowden-Palmer  
© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1974

# Florence Farmborough: Diary of a woman at war



Florence Farmborough in a make-shift dispensary on the Russian front.

The *Times* of September 11, 1918, ran an article headlined *Three weeks in a coal siding in Vladivostok*. Its author was Florence Farmborough, a young English woman who had just arrived home after serving as a Red Cross nurse on the Russian front.

Throughout her service with the 10th Field Surgical Coy of the Zemstvo of all the Russias she kept a diary. Whenever possible she took photographs, developing the plates in makeshift darkrooms and sending the pictures to friends in Moscow for safe keeping.

This astonishing record survived through the advances and retreats of trench warfare, through the Bolshevik rampages, a journey across Siberia and her eventual escape from Russia through Vladivostok. The diary and 48 of her photographs are to be published next week.

Florence Farmborough is now 87. Her memory is remarkable and her vitality stimulating. She never married and lives in a retirement home, close to friends and family whom she visits frequently. She is as quick and agile as a woman half her age and thoroughly enjoys talking to newspaper and television journalists about her book and her long and exciting life.

"People of my own age do not seem to be so interested," she says regretfully. "I have decided to publish her diaries now. I had a little exhibition of Russian souvenirs and photographs. Constable, my publishers, asked if they might send someone from London to take down my memoirs on tape. They didn't know about diaries. I said I would like to write the book myself, and I did. It took me thirteen months working everyday from morning till night. I wrote over 400,000 words. That was much too much of course, so they have had to cut almost half of it."

The original diaries are lined notebooks with shiny black covers and scraps of paper. As the journal proceeds Miss Farmborough's neat handwriting becomes

smaller and the lines more cramped. Paper became scarce, and on some pages, written when conditions were especially miserable, many of the words are in Russian.

Florence Farmborough was reaching English to the daughters of a Moscow heart specialist when war broke out. She volunteered for Red Cross work. "I wanted to serve. I would never have been allowed to work in the British Red Cross, but in Russia I was sent to the front with only six months training. I am still grateful for being allowed to take part. Life has many facets but each one teaches a tremendous truth. I thought it would hurt and it did. You never heal completely."

"When I was writing the book I suffered tremendously, more than when I was living through the events I was writing about. When one is old the memories go more deeply into one. They wound more acutely."

The endless stream of sick and wounded, many of whom the Red Cross were powerless to do more than comfort, the constant movement, often at night, exhausted people and exhausted horses, pain, suffering, poor food, hair raising bombardments, retreats and privations, contradictory orders, panic and rumour are all recorded. Yet the story is not depressing. Florence Farmborough's spirit, the ideal of this courageous band of women to relieve suffering, is a picture of a vanished world.

Only when Bolshevism spread to the lines, and well disciplined men turned almost overnight into a desecrating, unpredictable rabble, did she know terror. "It was an inexplicable transformation. We were prepared for any hardship and danger at the front. But when our own enemy wanted to kill us because we were educated or religious it was much more frightening."

Miss Farmborough's unit was disbanded in the autumn of 1917 in the upheaval of civil war. Back in England she wrote several articles for *The Times*. But she

Shona Crawford Poole  
Nurse at the Russian Front will be published by Constable on August 26, price £3.95.

## Appointments Vacant also on page 21

### GENERAL VACANCIES

**Medical Research Council**  
10, Park Crescent, London W.1. Tel. 01-636 5422 (near Oxford Street) and Baker Street stations.

Wanted for the Staff Records Section of the Personnel Department.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICER**  
Age 23-35, education to at least 3 'A' levels or the equivalent. It is desirable that candidates should have experience in the supervision of staff. Salary at age 25, £1,975 per annum on a scale rising to £3,100 per annum plus threshold pay, including overtime, sick pay, and holidays. There are opportunities to transfer to different areas of the office upon administrative experience.

For application forms please write to Miss M. J. G. at the above address, enclosing a recent photograph and a copy of your CV. Applications should be received within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

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#### Royal College of Nursing

**LABOUR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT**  
Applications are invited for the above post from men or women with a qualification in law, knowledge of the Health Service an advantage but not essential.

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Applicants should have personal qualities necessary to approach problems with sympathy and understanding and to negotiate with employers at all levels. The successful candidate should have had previous relevant experience and consideration will be given to those who have retired from a post of legal adviser elsewhere.

Salary in accordance with R.C.N. scale, plus experience, but not less than £3,500 p.a. (inclusive of London weighting).

Applications with curriculum vitae to the Personnel Officer, Royal College of Nursing, 1, Henrietta Place, London W1M 0AB. Closing date one week from appearance of advertisement.

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#### Appointment of DISTRICT NURSING OFFICER

DUNDEE DISTRICT—TAYSIDE HEALTH BOARD

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In reply please quote R/NO. 3333E.

ROBT. T. HUTCHESON, Secretary of the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8UR.

### PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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#### POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Assistantship in the Department of Botany in Glasgow on a S.R.C. sponsored research programme concerned with the hormonal regulation of nitrogen fixation in higher plants. The successful candidate will be given to applicants with previous experience of the biochemistry and/or physiology of plant growth hormones.

The appointment will be for one year in the first instance, from October 7th, 1974, and the starting salary will be not more than £2,118 per annum plus F.T.S.U. benefits.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent not later than 6th September, 1974, to Dr. C. T. Whistler, Department of Botany, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

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# Protecting your property

a Special Report

## Security comes first — then insurance

by John Gaselee

The protection of property against theft or fire is sometimes all-important. This can be so in the case of state secrets, and also the secrets of commercial companies, in view of the amount of industrial espionage. It is clearly of the utmost importance also to prevent highly secret, or dangerous, goods from being stolen.

Where security has such importance special equipment and methods will be used, almost irrespective of the cost. That is understandable.

With the main bulk of industrial and commercial business, however, and with private houses, there has to be a compromise. It would not be economic for security to be of such a high order. There is usually some risk of loss by theft or fire, but this is a calculated risk, and it is taken in the light of the costs involved.

The reason for this is simply that the expenses of security, or the costs or losses arising from its absence or inadequacy, should not be a large part of a company's expenditure. Security and losses are "overheads", but, generally, the overall cost must be kept as low as possible.

This means that the cost of the security must be considered in relation to other expenses. For a commercial company, these include the cost of "running" the risk, that is meeting all losses from its own resources, without any insurance, or the cost of buying insurance. This may be arranged either through the commercial insurance market, or, with large companies, through their own " captive " insurance companies.

Assessing these different aspects is a far from easy exercise. This is because one has to take into account not only the physical loss of property which could occur, but also the consequential losses.

While consequential loss insurance may be arranged to maintain a company in much the same financial position during the period of rebuilding and reequipping after a serious fire, there is always the risk that the prolonged absence of a product from the market might result in the permanent closure of a company.

One point which needs to

be remembered in making such assessments is that the picture is constantly changing. Thieves, for instance, are becoming much more expert. There have been important technological advances in the equipment which they use, and expert thieves are not only much better equipped than in the past, but also stand to gain much more.

Extensive thefts can be made through the use of a company's computer. For instance, arrangements can be made for a computer to pay substantial amounts each month to those who have no entitlement to the money.

There have been cases in which such deception has continued for a long time, and there is no means of telling how much large companies may be paying out in this way.

Fire wastage figures have increased dramatically. Partly this has been due to inflation and the greater values at risk. New processes and larger units have also contributed to the higher cost. It seems likely that there has been a deterioration in general "housekeeping" standards throughout industry and commerce. It is in this aspect which is taking on increasing importance in fire risk.

As a result of these changes security which was considered adequate a few years ago is likely to need to be brought up to date. In any event, no longer is the level of security provided solely at the discretion of the company. Where insurance is arranged (as it is in most cases), insurers are taking an increasing interest in security.

At one time insurers tended to rely on charging a higher rate of premium where they considered security to be of a low order. Now, however, there is an increasing tendency on the part of insurers to specify minimum security requirements and to decline to provide insurance unless those requirements are met. Where security is better than the minimum required, this is likely to be reflected in a lower rate of premium.

Nevertheless, there are plenty of occasions when insurers are criticized for not allowing discounts off premium rates for greater security precautions. Often, for instance, insurers are thought to be too conservative about fire protection.

During the past few years



Someone to watch over you: night guard in a factory. Right: Securicor men collect cash takings from a garage.

insurers have made it plain that they consider sprinklers to be the best form of fire prevention, and thus, normally, the best discount will be obtained where an approved sprinkler system is installed.

Insurers make the point that, when there has been a large fire in premises in which a sprinkler system was installed, usually it has been because the sprinkler system was turned off, or was faulty. Experience has shown that sprinklers can be the first few minutes which are important in the fight against fire, and insurers maintain that a sprinkler is the only device which, automatically, will start to extinguish a fire. It is often the first few minutes which are important.

Much the same thinking is to be found in connexion with protection against theft. Here, where possible, insurers prefer to have first-class physical protection, with alarm systems as a second line of defence.

Although insurance is likely to complement security arrangements often there will be no need for insurance where a company can afford to take the risk. Clearly, it is pointless to be involved with the administrative work connected with insurance and claims where losses can be met as part of the normal running costs. Incidentally, claims experience often improves where there is this form of "self-insurance". This is because questions may be asked by management when payments have to be made which, otherwise, would have been

paid as a matter of course by insurers.

## An industry now worth £90m a year

by Alan Hamilton

Because the most rapidly growing kinds of crime are violence and terrorism, it is in these areas that the security industry is now finding the greatest potential for expansion. Since the recent bomb blast at the Tower of London, Securicor guards have been employed there to examine visitors' belongings. And at Heathrow airport, some 500 of the same company's uniformed staff are employed in checking passengers' luggage and watching parked aircraft, as well as the more traditional work of preventing theft in baggage and cargo halls.

Most controversial of all, security guards are employed by the Home Office to look after immigrants who may face short periods of detention or appearance before a tribunal. There has been criticism of the practice of guards waiting outside the tribunal door to escort the unfortunate to a waiting aircraft should his appeal fail.

The fear most often voiced by such bodies as the Police Federation and the National Council for Civil Liberties, is that in cases such as these the security guard may easily be mistaken by the innocent as an official agent of authority, where he has in fact no more powers than an ordinary citizen.

In the words of a director of one of the best-known companies in the field: "The police can only give a general protection to the community; sooner or later private firms will move into any area not covered by the police, where there is a need and a profit."

The large and respected security companies are well aware of such dangers. They point out that their employees are merely acting as agents of the Home Office, or of a particular airline, and the retired senior police officers who fill many of the companies' managerial posts and directorships are always at pains to ensure that their staff do not overstep their strictly limited authority.

But for all these new departures, the great majority of the security industry's work is much more straightforward and quite uncontroversial. The industry's principal answer to terrorism, violence and theft is what it calls "security methodology", in plain language that means looking at a particular security problem as a whole, and providing a comprehensive consultancy service to deal with it.

If a new building is to be made safe from bombers, thieves and vandals, the security company whose advice is being sought likes to be in at the very beginning, looking over the architect's shoulder. Then it can give its views on the siting of strongrooms, the design of entrances and exits to provide the unwelcome visitor with something of an obstacle course, and the use of bullet-proof glass, alarms and other hardware.

Other items in the industry's total security service include the provision of "guardettes"—women store detectives—keyholding

At a later stage the consultants can advise on the establishment of anti-collision procedures to make it more difficult for staff to gain access to a secure area, thus guarding against a possible "inside job". Such measures are particularly relevant in the case of computers, where valuable commercial data could be retrieved or a machine programmed not to register withdrawals from a bank account. Consultants will even advise on how to make the writing of a computer programme proof against tampering.

The methodology approach covers everything, from ensuring that a building designed to incorporate a synagogue does not also include that gift to bombers, an underground car park, to advising a firm on how to deal with incoming mail.

But the biggest losses in business and industry do not arise from theft or bombings. They come from fire. The security consultant is now equally concerned with protection from fire as from felony, and he claims to be able to offer more detailed advice than the general recommendations of the local fire prevention officer. The largest of the security companies has as the head of its consultancy service Sir Frederick Delve, a former chief officer of the London Fire Brigade.

Guarding buildings is one thing; guarding people is another. If you walk in fear of kidnap or attack, security firms will provide you with a bodyguard. If you are throwing a party for several millionaires and the crowned heads of Europe, they will keep an eye on that too, both to check the invitations and patrol the jewelry. Distinguished visitors to a recent party at Royal Ascot had to pass the scrutiny of a Securicor man before they were allowed near the champagne.

Reputable security firms have a major asset in their uniformed staff, all of whom are screened with the greatest care. One major firm has taken advantage of this to offer a security cleaning service, providing hand-picked charwomen who can be admitted to clean the most closely-guarded areas with confidence. The service has been a notable success; one of its biggest clients is Buckingham Palace.

There are too small fish in this industry's total security service who are equipped with nothing else but a customer's money. One of one nationally known store detectives—keyholding

for shopkeepers, the radio for lorry drivers, high-value loads, proof of identity cards, and use of vaults, especially for businesses open on Saturday when banks are not open. Such measures are particularly relevant in the case of computers, where valuable commercial data could be retrieved or a machine programmed not to register withdrawals from a bank account. Consultants will even advise on how to make the writing of a computer programme proof against tampering.

Another major area of growth is in the transport of cash, a service that will decline as people use cheques and plastic. Security firms are well equipped with fleets of radio-led armoured vans, and are being used more and more simply as a highly reliable parcel vice.

Computer data, organs for arm and network for agencies, television, film, examination paper travel at some of the another in the security guarded at night. The generally the guarantee 12-hour delivery in the country.

For all the new, being offered by industry, the tradition of providing business premises, massive potential growth. The industry meets that only 10 per cent of business end premises are adequately guarded at night. The cent are still at the guard the next door guarded one.

A word about dog several unhappy in death of a young Scotland, the major have abandoned of free-roaming gun and all their anti now on the leash, an eye of a trained.

The same, uniform cannot be said for smaller companies. Because security sensitive area and tremendous about field would welcome to introduce as of licensing system.

only after it had the Home Office of fides and capability is Buckingham job.

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# Computers combat the criminals

Security hardware can be divided into two groups, area or perimeter. Area protection surveys a particular region but most devices on the perimeter today fall into the latter category by preventing or giving warning of an attempted unauthorized entry.

First line of defence is a lock which provides limited access to key holders. Locks vary widely in complexity but the prime concern is their strength and the difficulty of forcing them. Most people have had to pick the simple lever lock of a suitcase, but a more advanced lock with more than a hundred million combinations (Combinations of positions) is another matter.

The proximity lock is one of the latest developments. Authorized staff carry coded radio transmitters at each door. The presence of a transmitter wanting to enter and a signal asking for identification. The token's presence is checked by the computer and if the token has clearance for the door will automatically open.

Although expensive, the system is flexible and can be updated immediately by changing the code. A computer's status is various types of access can be programmed into the computer, the managing director, the security department, the copy in the administration. The computer will also generate a report of any unauthorized attempts to enter access areas.

Another access device using a printed identification card is being used in the States. Fingerprints are photographed by a resolution flying spot camera (similar to a television camera) and the information is broken down into a code. A computer reads the fingerprint as those held on file releases the door if it is a successful match.

The degree of security this type of system can provide can be improved and the use of single access—the system if more than one person tries to enter—personal codes which are keyed in.

Closed circuit television has been used for some years to watch particularly sensitive areas such as lorry parks. Advanced cameras using photomultiplier tubes have resulted in systems to provide reliable pictures using only starlight as the light source.

Another innovation in television monitoring is the motion detector. This can be hooked into a closed circuit system taking a static picture such as an empty room, a safe or a corridor. The picture from the camera is first stored in a solid state memory which then compares every resulting picture with the first image. Any motion inside the camera's range of vision triggers an alarm which can show as a flashing marker on the monitor display. If several cameras are used the camera number can be superimposed on the picture.

Light or infra-red barriers have progressed a long way since they were first introduced. Gone are the bulky lenses and lamps and in their place are miniature solid state LEDs (light emitting diodes). These are similar to those found in the displays of many of today's pocket calculators.

Because the LED reacts quickly to changes in voltage and current it is possible to modulate the signal (change its intensity at a known rate). This modulation provides the added security of the alarm triggering if anything other than the correctly modulated signal is aimed at the receiver.

Laser beams can also be used to set up infra-red barriers and distances of up to 10 miles have been claimed making them ideal for window protection on long buildings.

As well as barriers, infra-red detectors play a major role in area protection. There are two types of intruder detector, active and passive. The active system works on the same principle as a microwave detector as it transmits a known signal into the area and measures the amplitude returned. A passive infra-red sensor

receives a heat "picture" of the space it is guarding. Normal changes in temperature are quite slow and cause no reaction. If a change of sufficient magnitude or high rate of change takes place, such as an intruder crossing the protected zone, the detector triggers an alarm. Because the sensor operates in a passive mode it is impossible for the intruder to detect its presence before triggering an alarm. It makes this detector difficult to defeat.

Microwaves can be for either area or perimeter protection. Both systems operate in the same way except that the perimeter fence uses a narrow beam similar to a beam of light. The use of solid state technology has made this type of system much more reliable and made portable microwave fences possible.

Secure communications between the sensing element and the alarm point are essential. Simple systems cause an alarm routine should the carrier signal on the line is broken. Faults in alarm wires have always presented a problem to security companies as systems were unable to differentiate between a faulty circuit and normal operation.

Several methods are being introduced to circumvent this. The simplest answers are balanced or modulated lines, or a combination of both. A balanced line means that the control unit has the same resistance to take into account the resistance of the line and the sensor.

Any change caused by the line being cut or something added to it will cause an alarm. Modulation means that the carrier signal is a known frequency which the intruder would have to know about.

A system using a mini-computer and solid state registers the size of a lip coin at the sensing head is being tested in the United States. The computer transmits a pseudo random number to the sensor which is then modified by the register using a tailor made formula, such as doubling it, before retransmitting it to the computer. This "handshake" function takes place several hundreds of times a minute making it almost impossible to tap the line without the aid of another computer.

Future development will probably see more computers used in less expensive protection systems. False alarms, the bane of both police and security companies, can be radically reduced through the computer anticipating the next alarm circuit to trigger if there really is an intruder on the premises.

This semi-intelligent system will do a great deal to reduce the chances of catching thieves and reducing the workload of law enforcement agencies.



Large companies have abandoned the use of free-roaming guard dogs and now keep their animals on a leash.

# Everything is vulnerable to the opportunist thief

The estimated value of cash and property known to have been stolen last year in the Metropolitan Police district was nearly £36m. All but £4m resulted from burglary, either forcible entry or walk-in, robbery and assault with intent to rob, and theft from the person and of or from motor vehicles.

These estimated values relate to cash and property known to have been stolen. Although large enough, they still represent only a proportion; there are goods and money stolen but not missed and stolen where the police are not informed—often for understandable reasons. Multiply all of this for the national figures and the people of this country are probably relieved of £1m a day by thieves of one kind or another. Only 12 per cent is recovered.

Everything and everyone are vulnerable. The old woman who keeps her rent money in a jamjar in the kitchen, the rent man who collects it, and the rent office where it is counted before banking are all vulnerable. The office left unattended, the back door left

open while the housewife works upstairs, the open window in one room while the family watches television in another are all invitations to theft.

The business house that still sends one wages clerk to the bank at the same time every Thursday to cash a cheque for the weekly wages, the family that forgets to cancel the milk and the newspapers for the period of a holiday, the man who boasts to strangers about his collection of valuable coins—such is folly on a large scale.

For the truth of the matter is that we are all too trusting. Few of us believe it could happen to us until it does, and we are difficult people to convince. Inspector John Casey and Inspector Bernard Major of the London Crime Prevention Department, have together 46 years of experience in the crime war and are engaged full-time on advisory services to business and the general public to prevent crime. They are two of seven officers at headquarters and 82 in the divisions responsible for educating the public, as they put it, to "think security".

Last year, the Crime Prevention Services in London undertook 16,500 security surveys, gave 1,500 talks, took part in radio and television programmes and issued masses of literature. Yet most of us still pay insufficient attention to the problem.

Inspector Casey is particularly concerned about the upsurge in opportunist crime: for example, two men walking into an office representing themselves as agents for a cleaning contractor and then making off with personal valuables, typewriters, calculators, money and any other attractive goods lying about. This kind of thing has become all too common.

People, Inspector Casey says, must be prepared to challenge. The polite inquiry about a caller's business is often enough to send the villain hurrying from the premises. Office workers must protect valuables in drawers; even an unlocked drawer is a deterrent. And office equipment—in these days electric typewriters, calculators and similar tools—can be secured by a chain to a desk. It should always

be someone's responsibility to ensure that all windows and doors are secured at night.

Cash and other valuables in transit present a particular problem, especially if the business house commits the sin of maintaining a regular timetable. Like the police themselves, thieves rely on information and there are plenty of sources. Rent collectors, tally men, insurance agents and milk roundsmen are types of people with a regular calling time who are in particular danger.

Alarm cases for money and valuables—the cases emit smoke and noise—are available in a number of styles, including the tradesman's pouch, and the more expensive can be hired for £1 a week. Small safes which can be bolted into cars or vans and to which collections can be transferred are becoming more common. And most firms now pay their staffs by cheque or direct credit.

People are carrying less money about with them, thanks perhaps to credit cards and bank cheque cards, but Inspector Casey says that a big turnover in such cards and their illegal use

now has a crime classification of its own. The nearest police station will put you in touch with him and he will be pleased to give advice, whether the call comes from business premises or a household.

Think security—and adopt a good-neighbour policy. At holiday times tell your neighbour and the police that you will be away. If you have valuables put them in a bank during absences. If you have jewellery or paintings, photograph them so that the task of tracing them is made easier if they are stolen.

The first paragraph in every constable's handbook says that "the primary object of an efficient police force is the prevention of crime". The primary responsibility of an owner is to protect his property, or certainly to make it rather more difficult for thieves to take than is done at present.

As a final word of warning, protect it. Secure your television set to the table on which it stands or to the wall, learn all you can about the security of your home and property and practise what you have learnt. In doubt consult

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# Golden rules to safeguard the home

In the average home there is a much greater risk of theft than of an outbreak of fire. Many people, particularly those in the higher income brackets, have been burgled, perhaps more than once, but a serious fire in a private house is comparatively rare.

There is no universal solution for protection against theft. Each house must be considered separately. First, one needs to consider the type of thief who may be attracted by the house. Does it contain items of particular value—such as pictures, silver, collections of coins, stamps? If so, it is likely that the house could attract an expert thief operating in that sphere. He will know what is there, as well as have found out a great deal about the house already, and will be looking for chances in the overall protection of the house.

Where there is no such target for an expert thief, it may be reasonable to do no more than deter the casual intruder. For this way, it may be possible to prevent any theft ever taking place.

One of the advantages of consulting a crime prevention officer, perhaps in conjunction with a security firm, is that he has much

experience of the ways of criminals and the backing of the police force. Another is that he has no particular axe to grind, and is not anxious to sell a large quantity of security equipment. A crime prevention officer, therefore, is one of the comparatively few experts who should be unbiased. Even the insurance company's surveyor may err too much on the side of caution in his enthusiasm to prevent his employers having to meet a theft claim.

Security requirements differ according to the house; but, as an absolute minimum, one should think in terms of good quality locks being fitted to all outside doors. Usually these should be mortice deadlocks. There is no point in having a good lock on the front door and an inferior one on the back door—particularly since the back door may be most convenient for a thief. On a door normally locked from the inside, in addition to the lock there should be bolts at the top and bottom.

Ground-floor windows, and others which are accessible, should be fitted with a lock. Anti-climb paint on drainpipes is also a deterrent.

Comparatively little equipment is needed to protect a home from fire. A well-directed bucket of water is often the best way of stopping a small fire becoming a large one. Also a fire blanket can be useful.

Fire protection is essentially a matter of common sense and taking care. Electrical apparatus of one kind or another is often responsible for fire. Make sure, therefore, that the electric wiring in the house is checked regularly by a competent electrician, and have the house rewired when this is necessary. To the safe side, ensure the plug of the television set and other apparatus from the socket when it is not in use.

Guards should be placed over open fires if a room is left unattended, and curtains should not be hung near a fire or heat—such as the kitchen stove. Smoking in bed can be responsible for fires, and is a habit that should be discouraged, particularly among the elderly.

If a fire should occur it will not be easy to stop it spreading, especially up a

staircase. It can be a good plan to use fire retardant paint in the normal course of decorating the house, and fire resistant doors will help to contain a fire. If a fire breaks out in the home and it cannot be put out straight away, the fire brigade should be called. Doors should be shut and the house should be evacuated straight away. It is important to have as many exits as possible from a house, particularly if the fire should be at night, since it may have gained quite a hold before it is discovered.

Here there is the problem that devices for keeping out thieves may be a hindrance to getting out of the house in the event of a fire. Generally, however, there are ways of overcoming this difficulty, and one of them is to keep the relevant keys by one's bedside at night.

J.G.

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# The tragedy and the wonder of a journey to the summit of Lenin Peak

Lord Chalfont

## Obsolete strategy that keeps five million men under arms

There is a pleasant and almost certainly apocryphal story about a Chinese diplomat at a recent conference in Paris. Asked what he thought had been the impact of the French Revolution on the political development of China he considered the matter briefly, but with becoming gravity, and then replied: "It is too early yet to say."

I mention this to illustrate my own sense of the historical values; and to suggest that it might usefully be applied by anyone seeking to assess the effect upon western security of the events in the eastern Mediterranean. The somewhat precipitate decision of Greece to withdraw its armed forces from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization provoked, not altogether surprisingly, the "gaping hole" syndrome, a reaction implying that the removal of the Greek Army had created a gap through which the red hordes irresistibly south and presumably into the sea, accompanied by helpful waves of troops, have turned right at Mount Olympus.

It is this, it seems a shade facetious, it is only because it is clear that in the short term the Greek withdrawal has no serious military significance. The current political climate, however, is such that the Greek armed forces would sit in their barracks drinking retsina or going out and helping the invaders with their traffic control. Like the military structure of Nato eight years ago, they would fight, and their allies would fight with them.

The real significance of the Greek action, and the hostility between Greece and Turkey of which it is a symptom, is political, not military; and its impact is long term, not immediate. One of its most important effects is to bring into focus the question of the strategic concept upon which the Atlantic Alliance is based. It is not to suggest that it is possible yet to think in terms of doing without Nato. Although it may seem to many people dangerous, wasteful and even foolish, the West should be spending more than £15,000m a year to keep over five million men permanently under arms, the fact remains that the Soviet Union alone has 3,500,000 men in its armed forces, and the Warsaw Pact over 50 armoured and mechanized divisions permanently deployed in central Europe. Until there is some general agreement which will allow the level of forces on both sides to be reduced, it would be foolish to suppose that the West could unilaterally dismantle its collective security arrangements. It is, however, possible to argue that western defence is based upon some totally obsolete assumptions, and that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in its present form is cumbersome, inflexible and irrelevant to the nature of the threats which it should be designed to meet.

The principal weakness of Nato is that it is not designed to meet the current and real threat of the prevailing climate of East-West relations or to the emergence of sudden dangers. Its posture is that of an alliance obstinately planning for a general war—although in fact it would be ill-prepared to fight one if it should occur.

In the 1960s the alliance moved with ponderous reluctance from the strategic doctrine of massive retaliation to that of "flexible response". In doing so it moved too far and became committed to a totally unrealistic concept of non-nuclear deterrence, an over-academic attitude, strategic analysis, which envisaged a comparatively protracted period of conventional war followed by controlled "escalation", beginning with the use of tactical nuclear weapons. The military apparatus designed to implement this doctrine consists of a top-heavy and over-rigid command structure, dispositions based on the post-war occupation zones rather than on considerations of tactical defence, and a proliferation of battlefield nuclear weapons—the use of which would almost certainly lead to all-out nuclear war. What is clearly needed is a radical reassessment of the fundamental aims, structure and organization of the alliance.

Any plan for the future defence of Europe must be based on the dual premise that involvement of the United States continues to be crucial, but that for a complex economic and political reason the American military presence in Europe is almost certain to be substantially reduced in fairly near future. Yet, an alliance must clearly maintain the capacity to defend itself against certain crises without recourse to nuclear weapons.

The most obvious conclusion is that the European powers should make good, man for man and tank for tank, any gap which the Americans decide to withdraw. The source fact, however, that no country in Europe has the political will to face the financial and social implications of such a course of action. Nor, indeed, is it clear that this is any longer the way to preserve the security of western Europe.

Yet it is clear that Euro defence with a substantial smaller number of troops carry with it all the dangers of the "trip-wire" posture. There is a complete lack of any real military commitment, and it is not to suggest that a strategy—the holding of attack without giving up areas of West German territory—should be abandoned; it should be achieved in a different way.

A possible method was lined as long ago as 1966 by Basil Liddell Hart, who advanced the concept of a militia, of the Swiss type, using a deep network of defensible posts in the forward zone. This might be a highly regular formation, which would be widely understood to know as so often happened in the past, the ideas which seemed so avant-garde are the common currency of many debates.

Variations and refinements of his theory were discussed in a seminar held at the Defence College at Latimer, 1972; similar ideas have been advanced by many of the tactical experts.

The general concept of a militia of local defence, manned by reservists, involving the extensive use of guerrilla techniques is an attractive possibility. It would be a regular force and national reserves; it would be safe, and it would be able to lift the national threshold above the level of a state of readiness to varied according to the changes in the political climate; it could make full and effective use of the latest technological advances in wire-guided tank missiles, one-man aircraft, missiles and other flexible types of military equipment.

As Alistair Buchan has pointed out in his recent book *End of the Post War Era*, it is a policy which would carry a heavy burden on the shoulders of the mainland European powers—and, especially, those of West Germany. It is true that it would require a dramatic re-examination of national expenditure, and a reduction in regular and reserve forces. But at least it offers a realistic scheme of defence, an option for western Europe, more attractive than the suicide or surrender which would exist in the event war fought on current Nato organization and strategy.

Whether or not it is true, Thomas Hobbes wrote that "the multitude sufficient to confound the rule of non-nuclear deterrence is not deterred by the political fact of life—the West is not able, or unwilling, to provide the military resources needed to maintain a deterrence non-nuclear, based on Nato's current doctrine. If the doctrine provokes a drastic appraisal of alliance strategy, not after all have we unlearned disaster for West."

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Christopher S. Wren, a 34-year-old New York Times correspondent in Moscow, was a member of the American team of climbers that scaled the Soviet Union's third highest mountain, the 23,405-foot Lenin Peak. The climb was beset by an earthquake, avalanches, blizzards and ultimately came upon the greatest tragedy in Soviet mountaineering history—the bodies of seven of the eight members of a Russian women's team who had perished in a storm.

On a snow shelf inside the crevasse, we look down the slope for the four who left with the stove. "They never had a chance", someone says. It has begun to snow hard. Visibility has dwindled. We vote to take a chance and descend as fast as possible.

We pack what we can carry, including a salvagable tent and our sleeping bags. The other gear, including food, is piled in the crevasse and marked with long wands. We emerge from the safety of the serac and begin climbing down, spread in a line to sweep the slope for survivors. We find only one flattened tube of sunscreen. We are in a white-out, with the snow swirling around us permitting no visibility. An avalanche crashes somewhere to our left, another to our right. We cannot see what is below us. We feel that we will never get down.

Silently, we wrudge down the glacier, until the tents of some Japanese and Scottish climbers loom through the falling snow. The first American to arrive less than a violent whoop. John Evans emerges from a tent and says that they were low when the avalanche hit and were able to ride it out. Two Japanese climbers set out to deliver word that we have all survived. The next day, I return to base camp. Wet snow has covered the



American climbers on the Krylenko Pass en route for Lenin Peak.

They have roped up and are moving with the ice axes across the face to the north east ridge. By 9 pm we receive word that they have linked up with rescuers and are safely down.

As the weather clears, we make new plans. The Russians advise us that conditions remain too unsettled for face climbs but that ridge routes are permissible. We reconstitute the American teams for new crevasse crossings. Peter Schoening and John Evans will lead new parties up the west ridge of Lenin Peak. I decide to link up with a party of Soviet climbers on the more direct north-east route. But first we return to Krylenko Pass to try to retrieve our gear. Before noon two large avalanches hurtle down. We decide recovery is too dangerous and give up the plan.

I fetch more food from base camp and dress the others on the trail. On the way, we meet two of the Soviet climbers we had hoped to join. They have been called back to look for a party of Estonians missing on Lenin Peak's east face. We later hear that three Estonians were found dead on the east face and that two others, seriously injured, later died. Three of us attempt our own direct route up the north-east ridge, but after 2,000 feet of climbing we run into avalanche-prone snow and have to back down. The next day we return to the more familiar route.

We are joined on part of our new day's ascent by a half-dozen Polish climbers. The slope becomes trickier, perhaps because the weather is worsening again and the altitude has exhausted us. We leave the Poles and traverse under the face to the north-east ridge. A new storm envelops us. We

happen, yet I worry that it clouds the last day's mountaineering. After all, 12 American stood on the summit of Lenin Peak. Two others accomplished the first ascent on the north face of the 19th Party Congress Peak.

It is tragic that 15 deaths occurred in the Pamirs—the fifteenth was a Soviet woman climber who died of hypothermia on Lenin Peak's west ridge—and that nearly all were beyond our control. Part of the tragedy is that they tumbled the substance of their lives into the mountains and of ourselves.

Christopher S. Wren  
Copyright New York Times News Service, 1974.

# Life under the 'other government' of South Vietnam

You recognize a government, Winston Churchill once said in approximately these words, not to confer a privilege but to secure an advantage. The standard of governance is the government is recognized if it controls the bulk of the territory and people over which it claims to rule. Moral approval is not implied (although there are special cases notably Rhodesia).

In the American tradition, morality does come into it. Typically, the United States did not recognize the Bolshevik regime in Russia until 1933; not to mention the Chinese People's Republic (if memory does not fail, the Times since the "holheld recognition" of the Bolsheviks and, for years, covered Soviet affairs from Riga).

Of late, a new principle has come into the game: you recognize a government if it is the one you hope it will eventually come out on top in a struggle for power. Alternatively, that you believe it will come out on top and want to get in early with friendly relations.

The most striking examples of this new principle are provisional, but it lacks all the moral qualifications for recognition. Its sovereignty is a myth; its territory consists of ill-defined areas in South Vietnam (which has a government of its own, recognized by that great majority of nations that do not recognize the PRG), and its people are few. The PRG is, in fact, a propaganda myth.

It is of course not easy to know precisely what goes on in the bits of land which the PRG is said to rule over. The only places that are open to selected foreign visitors, by courtesy of Hanoi, are the "model" Vietcong settlements of Dong Ha and Cam Lo in the communist-occupied northern section of Quang Tri province, just south of the old demilitarized zone created by the Geneva settlement of 1954 to divide north from south Vietnam. Those who have been there have seen rows of prefabs, erected for the benefit of foreign diplomats and journalists. As an example of development, Dong Ha also offers a small ice-cream factory.

Life being what it is in PRG areas, about 10,000 people slipped away to places under Saigon's control last year, and the flow continues, despite all obstacles, including summary execution of those who are caught. By piecing together the stories they bring, and cross-checking them, it is possible to build up a reasonably accurate, though inevitably incomplete picture of life under the PRG.

Historically, the Vietnamese are a people of waterways and seashores. They grow rice, and they fish. About 95 per cent of the 20 million people of South Vietnam are clustered on 12 per cent of the land, but it does not follow that the remaining 88 per cent is PRG areas. Essentially, these areas are where the North Vietnam army happened to be when the cease-fire of January, 1973, enabled the Americans to pull out of the continuing war. They are carved out of the inhospitable mountain, jungle or malarial swamp which the bulk of the population avoids.

Lacking population, the PRG has had to import it by Hanoi's force, from North Vietnam and Cambodia. It appears to be a plan to infiltrate as many as two million North Vietnamese to improve the PRG's chances in any future political competition.

James Bros Circus is a small circus—one of half a dozen or so in the country—and it has a brave, slapstick charm. The fire-eater swallows his flames without singeing his fringe but the baby elephants—five-year-olds from India—are not at all sure-footed and tend to bump into one another and walk in the wrong direction.

Stuart Reid followed the circus to Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, and filed this report on its performance:

James Bros Circus—which is run by Jimmy James, who does not, in fact, have a brother—is at the south end of Mablethorpe in the Trussell Caravan Park where a notice says: "Tourists Welcome (with dogs)". Forty children, mostly children, paid between 10p and 50p to watch the five o'clock performance on Friday night. The tent can hold an audience of 300. It was a courageous show, given the forlornly small audience.

There was a lot of effort and dedication, though not much reward for the artists. Things went wrong. The juggler, Fredstone, dropped his club three times and each time he dropped one his sequined assistant, known as Miss Monica when she is on a trapeze and Bonita at other times, smiled more bravely.

After Freestone's performance, two baby boys waddled on the ring on their hind legs and an old woman in dark glasses played *If you go down in the woods today* on a gloomy electric organ. The bears slid down a slide, one on his tummy and one on his bottom. They walked on a rolling drum and one fell off. It did not worry him. He opened his mouth and struck out his long pink tongue.

The elephants, Barbara and Sugar, have been training for a few months only and the ringmaster said that we should not expect any miracles. We got none. The elephants were not keen to cooperate with the clown who was putting them through their paces and at one stage Barbara turned her back on Sugar and refused to walk around the ring, much to the anger of the hitherto amiable clown. Both elephants refused to kneel and they wore mean looks in their tiny eyes.

Lazer, Freestone, who once trained paraplegics, redeemed his juggling bungle with a magnificent balancing act. It was heartening to see him smile as the audience applauded him. He gave a small, and happily, successful somersault as he left the ring.

The clowns delighted the children, as did the whole show. Children are blind to dashes and tricks that go flop. As ever the main aim of the clowns was to pour water down one another's trousers—boom, boom.

The razor swallower (the ringmaster in a different jacket) did his trick neatly and Gill James, wife of Jimmy, pulled the blades, attached to a piece of string from his mouth without spilling any blood. This is not always how it works. Sighed Gill: "There have been horrible days when I pulled half his tongue out. Horrible things like that."

Jimmy James, his father and three sisters started the circus 10 years ago. Highlight of the show was a comedy act performed by Henry and his father. Two years ago the family split up, and the sisters went to another circus. James senior died and Jimmy was left with the family business. He still does the car act, with one of the clowns.

For the past two years he has been touring and doing the season at Mablethorpe with Gill, who, as he said me, has been to college, but is thoroughly taken with the circus life. They share a large caravan with their daughter, Gela.

When I spoke to them on Friday night, Jimmy was sitting down to a shared dinner and watching colour television. He was trying to take his mind off things until the next performance at 7.30. He said: "The number of people in there this year is the best I've ever had. It's heartened." And Gill added: "They wouldn't have covered the cost of running the diesel."

They are not making money—in fact they are in debt to the bank—but they insist that they are not in the business for money. "We don't take money out of the business and go to the Riviera like a lot of businessmen." A lot of businessmen, on the other hand, do not have the freedom that the Jameses claim they enjoy.

Today's well illustrated pair of road signs were photographed in Northumberland by Andrew Cooper of Sutton Coldfield.

Messy Searching for the perfect hamburger, Norman Kolpas goes west: Gatsby's is a welcome haven from the pedestrian chaos of drug addicts, transients and "package" tourists in the Earl's Court Road. Its original name, The Hungry Years, is still over the door, and it has kept its perplexingly nostalgic, Thir-

des atmosphere rather than attempting any Jazz Era glitter. It is all brown woods with dimly lit tables, a bowl of Roosevelt, bread lines, and Dillinger Dead or Alive. Good cassette rock music plays at a listenable volume.

The menu offers a greater variety than they restaurant. I have so far reviewed. There are 13 different burgers, in quarter- or half-pound versions, all with fries or baked potato and salad on claw. I ordered the main feature, a double cheeseburger (E1.20) topped with just about everything the other twelve selections before it have, and called it naturally enough. The greatest baby.

ice cream and generous flavoured, but it only makes about a third of a pint. I left drinking the iced water. For our next authentic cherrypopped American cheesecake (30p), and stewed coffee with milk (12p brought the bill £1.52. VAT and service were extra.

Next: The Bismarck.

Dressing up Asked for your *tour de ha* or your *longueur de ha* would you be inclined to for someone on two wearing a yellow jersey knowing the language, *quas* some want to throw a measure around you.

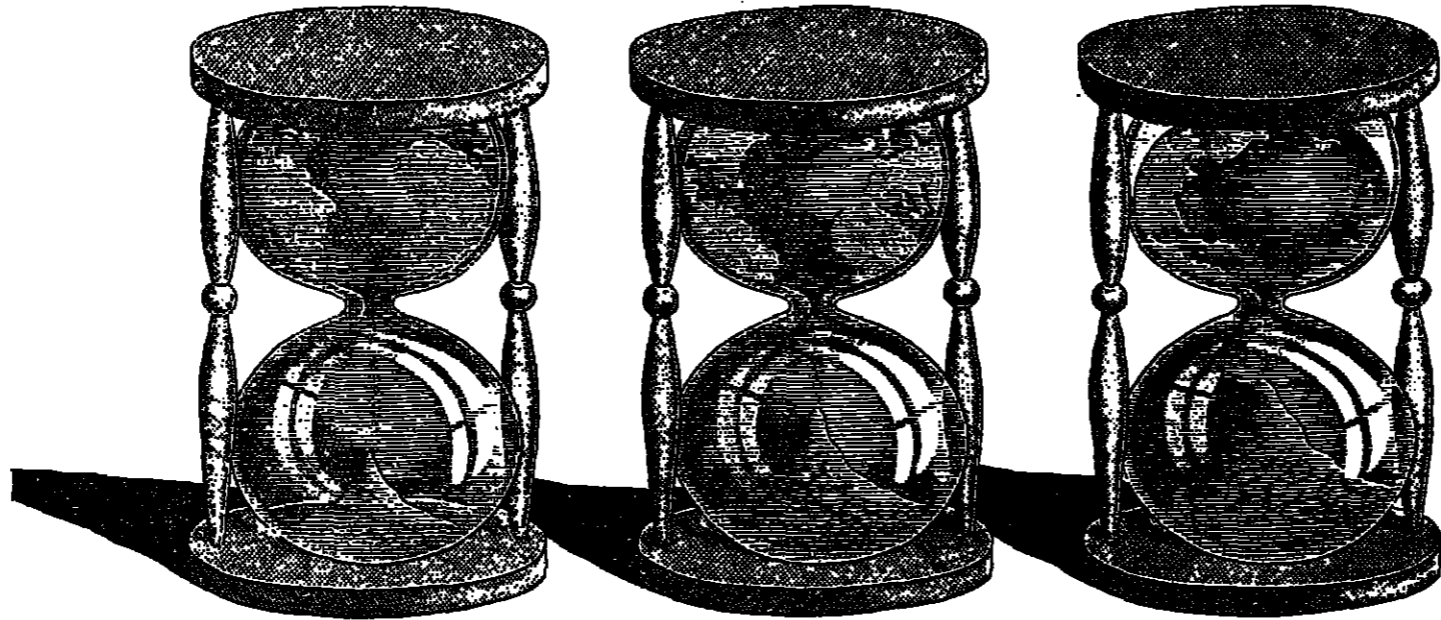
Such is the ambition of a London firm of theatrical television costumiers, who sending out measurement in three languages to try to please a non-English and many in particular—that dressing-up, British is best—move into Europe, with glossy brochure, is firm's attempt to step up as but temporary exports—want them back after use which makes up some 35 per cent of their business. measuring by the way, for the hips and the a respectively.

PH



# A world enough?

The World Population Conference opens in Romania today. At the heart of its agenda, and the subject of this Special Report are the consequences which must follow as the 3,600 million inhabitants of this earth are compelled to make room for at least 2,200 million more. Some of the forces behind this imminent crisis are discussed below by Lester R. Brown



Bill Sanderson

of us is immune to the Land is required for living space as well as for food production. Even minimal needs for clothing and shelter exert additional claims on the earth's resources. In an earlier age the addition of another person to the population was of little consequence, since resources far exceeded man's wildest visions of potential needs. But we must now recognize that continuing population growth, even at a moderate rate, will henceforth aggravate inflation, magnify the scarcity of energy and food and increase pollution. In the developing world, rural unemployment is rising at alarming levels, general unemployment is rising and a massive movement of people from the countryside to cities unprepared for them. One can say with a disturbing degree of confidence that all of these problems will worsen in the absence of a crash effort to slow world population growth.

United Nations projections of population to the end of the century show three alternative levels of population in the year 2000: 6,000 million, 5,500 million and 7,100 million. The middle-level projection, viewed by the United Nations demographers as the most likely, assumes a world population growth rate of 2 per cent until 1985, followed by a gradual decline to 1.7 per cent by the end of the century. The low and high projections reflect corresponding variations in assumed growth rates. The disturbing factor is how long it will take to reach population stability under these assumptions. Even under the "low" variant, population does not stabilize until near the end of the twenty-first century, at just under 10,000 million.

The explicit assumptions underlying these alternative projections are almost exclusively demographic in nature. They deal with such matters as fertility behaviour and life expectancy. They do not examine the effect of these various population levels, supported at acceptable levels of consumption, on the amount of waste generated, the extent of pressure on oceanic fisheries, the amount of energy this would require, the thermal pollution it would generate and the stress on food producing ecosystems, or the level of unemployment. As of the mid-1970s, it has become apparent that the soaring demand for food, spurred by both population growth and rising affluence, has begun to outrun the productive capacity of the world's farmers and fishermen. The result is declining food reserves, soaring food prices, and increasingly intense international competition for exportable food supplies.

As the world demand for food climbs, constraints on efforts to expand food production become increasingly apparent. The means of expanding food supplies from conventional agriculture fall into two categories: either increasing the amount of land under cultivation, or raising yields on existing cropland through intensive use of water, energy, and fertilizers. In either direction, we face scarcity problems. Global resource scarcities have a heavy impact on economic and political relationships among nations, in part because they affect so directly the living conditions within individual countries.

## Modest targets but a grand step forward for mankind

...ley P. Johnson

...not the first world conference: there have been others in Geneva, Rome in 1954 and in 1965. But these specialist gatherings demographers, socio-economists and development planners met and exchanged views in a private

...the reduction of mortality and consider, where appropriate, encouraging immigration. The calculation is made in the draft WPPA that if governments which have population growth objectives—whether to increase, decrease or maintain present rates—are successful in achieving these aims, world growth will decline from 2 per cent to about 1.7 per cent. Since even this would result in a further doubling of population in 41 years, there is a long way to go.

...the population of the world as a whole would grow from 3,600 million to 5,800 million. In one sense then, these are modest targets, if indeed they can be considered as targets at all. In another sense though, the very fact that this kind of thinking is to be found at all in the official draft of the WPPA, represents a grand step forward for mankind. It is a culmination of a process which has over the past decade brought the problem of population to the centre of the world stage. That process in the early days often depended on the dedication of individuals with or without institutional backing.

...being committed on a massive scale. After 1966, when the United Nations adopted an historic resolution urging aid for population and family planning through the United Nations agencies, the picture changed. The work of bodies like the International Planned Parenthood Federation, under the leadership of Julia Henderson, and of the Population Council led by Bernard Berelson, remained important, but the focus of the effort shifted.

...Unesco and FAO, as well as providing large-scale grants direct to governments; it has also been entrusted with the whole campaign for World Population Year. The WPPY campaign, directed by Mr. Salas and his able aide, Mr. Tarzie Vittachi, has provided the backbone against which the events of Bucharest are to be set.

### Goals of promoting human welfare

...most important in the agenda is the Population Plan of (WPPA). If adopted, it will take its place as one of the major documents, such as the Charter on Human Environment and the Declaration on the Environment. In any case, there are those who doubt the

...efficacy of these generalized statements of good intentions. The words "plan" and "action", it could be maintained, ought to imply a clearly defined movement towards clearly defined goals. It must be admitted that the draft of the WPPA which is now before governments lacks this kind of clarity. Countries which aim at achieving moderate or low rates of population growth "should try to achieve them through a balance between birth and death rates at low levels". Finally, there is the ritual but in the direction of the "pro-natalist" lobby: "Countries wishing to increase their rates of population growth should, particularly where mortality is high, concentrate unusual efforts

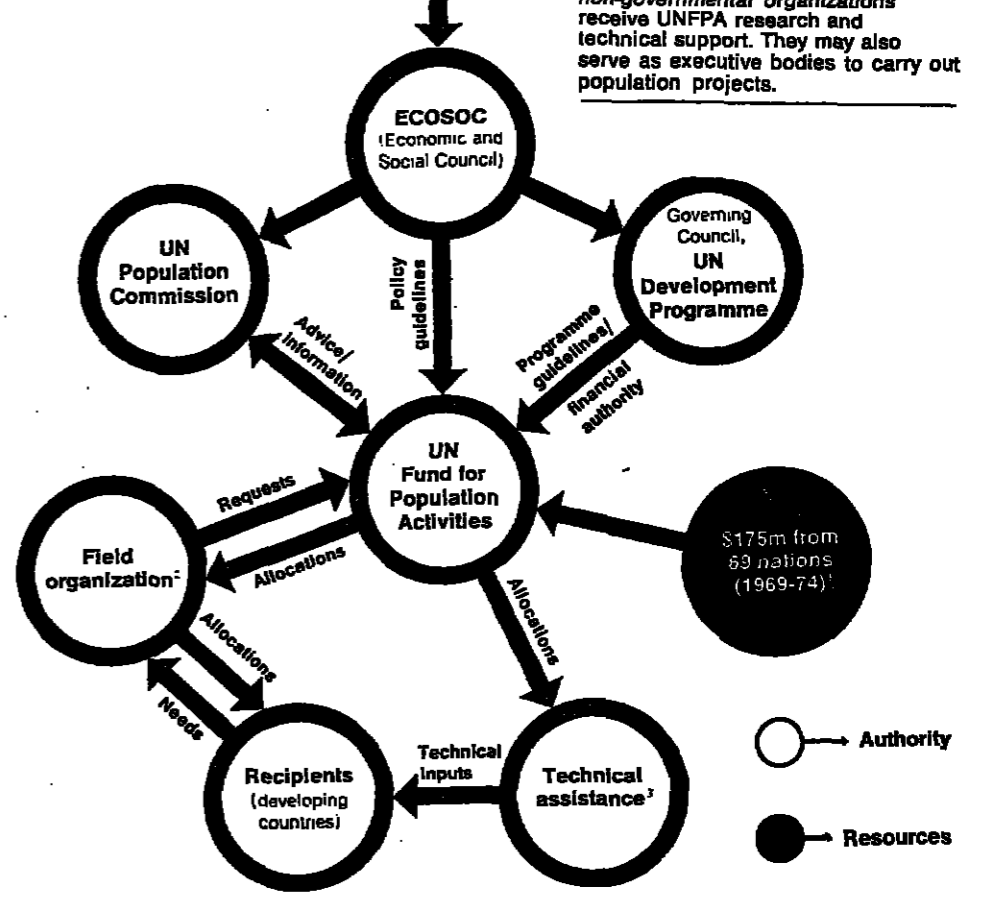
...Other of the problems is the phenomenon of "demographic inertia". Even if countries which have population policies and programmes implement them successfully, and even if other countries—perhaps as a result of the World Population Conference—adopt such policies and programmes, decline in fertility levels in these countries will not be fully reflected in declines in population growth rates until some decades later. For less developed countries, even if replacement levels of fertility—approximately two children for each completed family—had been achieved in 1970 and maintained thereafter, their total population would still grow from a 1970 total of 2,500 million to about 4,400 million before it would stabilize during the second half of the twenty-first century. Under these circumstances,

### Moved ahead with assistance

...Eminent demographers like Frank Notestein, Ansley Coale and David Glass helped establish the facts of the population situation, and bodies like the United Nations and the World Bank were quick to grasp the implications for economic and social development. Philanthropists like John D. Rockefeller III, and the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, with men like David Bell and Oscar Harkavy, moved ahead with technical assistance programmes at a time when government aid was still not

...Mr Salas has now been given the responsibility of achieving a new miracle. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is not only the largest source of aid in the population field—coordinating and supporting the efforts of other—will have received the reward they deserve.

## HOW THE UNFPA WORKS



## Road to Bucharest: Peter Strafford interviews three key men for whom the conference is the climax of a long endeavour



Antonio Carrillo

...ers careful to protect every nation's sovereignty. I saw him in his New York. He is confident about the plan of action which he has drawn up for the use. The plan had been laminated at a series of consultations, but the response had been lukewarm. He did it to be adopted in the end, perhaps with amendments. what, I asked, would practical outcome? It was that from now on, the link between population and general economic and social problems would be established. Questions of population had either been or not incorporated social and economic

...policies drawn up by governments. It would, of course, be up to each government to look at the situation in its own country and to make its own decisions. In drawing up the plan of action, it had been decided that the scheme should be flexible, because of the variable nature of populations around the world. The drafters had shown an "exquisite respect" for national sovereignty. The plan of action did, however, provide a structure and some general guidelines; and if it was criticized for not being bold, it had been because the aim had not been to draw up a bold plan, but one that would receive general consent in a number of controversial areas.

...identify population questions simply with birth control. Many other things were not to be committed to reducing its growth. Population policies should be directed towards preserving the health of mothers and children, independently of a country's desire to reduce its population growth. It was something new for governments to assume responsibility for trying to influence demographic factors. In the past, in various western countries, the process by which a population grew sharply off had taken place without any action by governments, and often in spite of their action.

...The main point of difference between the Pope and a number of member governments was over the use of artificial methods of contraception. But even here, the Roman Catholic church had taken a fairly tolerant attitude—and it was well known that in the developed countries, most Roman Catholic women did practise this form of family planning.

...helped to complete a census in Sudan, and it is now assisting with another in Upper Volta, a country in the drought-stricken Sahel area, where figures are vitally needed. Mr Salas is an active and forthcoming Filipino who was closely involved in handling the "green revolution" in his own country before going to New York. In the "green revolution" he was dealing with the sudden increase in the production of rice arising from the cross-breeding of strains. In New York, his work is different but he feels there are some similarities.

### Fighting traditional views to improve conditions of man

...The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, set up in 1967, is almost a newcomer, but its resources and its programmes have grown sharply year by year. Mr Rafael Salas, the fund's executive director, comments happily that the curve of its growth is almost as rapid as the curve of population growth. This swelling of the fund, he told me, is an outcome of the increased awareness all over the world of the problems concerned with population. It began with the Asian countries, which were primarily interested in reducing their growth rates through family planning; but it was followed by the realization that population programmes implied more than family planning, and that they included such objectives as obtaining hard data on the structure and density of population in given areas. One result has been that censuses are being carried out with help from the UNFPA in no fewer than 20 African countries this year, all of them for the first time. The fund recently



Rafael Salas

...Other countries, such as Brazil and Argentina, made use of the idea to increase their populations, but this was a matter for their governments, and the UNFPA would not try to dissuade them. In the case of Argentina, one idea was to encourage immigration—a policy which the fund favoured because it would relieve the population pressure elsewhere. The only insistence was that governments had to be committed to a greater responsibility for population programmes. The UNFPA provided a certain amount of money for a programme, and then required the country concerned to make an effort on its own—to solve its own problems in the long run. At present, Mr Salas said, the fund was providing assistance to about 90 developing countries and had 1,000 projects under way. It had elaborate wide-ranging agreements, covering many different disciplines, with 16 countries—India, Ceylon, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, Iran, Egypt, Kenya, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Mauritius. These projects covered diverse activities from fertility surveys and sex and population education to a seminar on family planning and questions of population for people related to the Roman Catholic church. The biggest agreement was the one with India recently announced by which the UNFPA is to make a grant of \$40m towards India's family planning programme. The grant is to be spent over five years and has come at a time when the Indian family planning programme is undergoing a searching re-appraisal, partly because of budget restrictions.

...interest them, and the hope is that the tribune will develop into a real give-and-take. The tribune will be a carefully organized operation with three separate sessions running concurrently each day. There will be simultaneous translation in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese at each session. Those taking part will be able, if they wish, to keep an eye on developments at the main conference by means of closed-circuit television. The tribune is even organizing a daily newspaper, *Planet*, which will publish 10 or 11 issues during the conference. It will be written mostly in English, but will also have sections in French and Spanish. It will deal with the various events of the conference and related activities, and will be distributed to the 4,000 or more people expected in Bucharest for the occasion. There will also be a reference library available on matters relating to population growth, and this library will remain in Bucharest after the conference in the new demographic training centre being set up there by the United Nations. A book exhibition is being arranged with books for sale, and information services will be provided by such bodies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

### Just five minutes away the other show in town

...The United Nations conference is not the only show in town in Bucharest this month. There is also a Population Tribune in the faculty of law of the University of Bucharest, and its organizers hope that, at least at times, it will be more interesting for those concerned with population questions than the conference itself. Mr Stephen Viederman, the programme director, told me that the tribune was only a 20-minute walk—or a five-minute bus ride—from the conference. He hoped that many of the participants, from the delegations or from the various organizations represented at the conference, would find their way to the faculty of law and take part in the programme. About 150 people, all with some special knowledge of questions related to population are being brought to Bucharest. They will give talks, and take part in discussion groups and seminars. At least half the time will be made available for the audience to raise questions that

...des. About two thirds of the people who will take part in the programme will come from those countries. The organizers are hoping that it will be possible to keep the discussions firmly focused on population problems such as such. Even so, there is a wide range of themes to be discussed, on such topics as the relations between population growth, social justice and development, relations between population and the environment, and relations between population and the family. Participants will discuss the issues raised by government population policies and their impact on family planning or in a wider sense family wellbeing. They will discuss the ethical, cultural and social aspects of population growth, and will examine implications of the "green revolution". Subjects for discussion will include the role of women, contraceptive technology and research, the migration of labour from one country to another, the problems of the really poor, attitudes towards sex, and the law as an instrument of policy. One of the aims of the tribune is to discuss issues that are hardly dealt with in the main conference and will not be much mentioned there. One of these, for instance, is abortion, and the aim, as on all topics, will be to hear all points of view. Financial support for the tribune has come from some of the big American foundations—Ford and Rockefeller, from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the Population Council, an American body. Support has come, too, from the Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and West German governments. The latest to help is the International Beekeeping Technology and Economy Institute, which is to translate and print the final programme.



Stephen Viederman

...Much of the emphasis will be put on the developing countries and their difficulties.



OBITUARY HERR JAN TSCHICHOLD Influential typographer

Jan Tschichold, the distinguished typographer, has died in Switzerland, at the age of 72. Stanley Morrison and he were the two most influential typographers of the twentieth century. Morrison, as historian and purveyor of design, and Tschichold, as a teacher and practitioner...

Missionary societies agree to work together

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a world-wide communion, often seemed to be more rivals than partners in that they reflected the divisions within the church itself...

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. X. Beatto and Miss L. Pecher The engagement is announced between Simon Xavier, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. M. Beatto, of Alton, Alameda, Spain...

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE August 18: Divine Service was held in Craithie Parish Church this morning. The Reverend Thomas Nicol, DD preached the sermon.

The Queen will open the new headquarters of the Royal Academy of Dancing at Vicarage Crescent, Batterssea, on November 8.

Marriages

Sir Theo Crawford and Miss P. Chater The marriage took place on Saturday August 17, at St Peter's Church, Farnham, between Sir Theo Crawford, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Miss Priscilla Chater, of Fulbrook, Sussex. The Rev John Carter officiated.

Mr R. Thompson and Miss M. H. McKay The marriage took place on Saturday at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Thurbridge Wells, Kent, of Mr R. Thompson, son of Mr and Mrs A. Thompson, Warren Drive, Hilden, Sussex, and Miss Margaret McKay, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C. McKay, Father C. Malvey, O.P., and Sister W. Howell took part in the service.

Mr D. E. Evans and Miss J. J. Orwin The engagement is announced between David Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Evans, of Kingston, Jamaica, and Jennifer Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. D. Orwin, of Beconsfield, Wokingham, Hampshire.

Mr J. F. M. H. Evelyn and Miss P. F. Lindsay The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place quietly in London, on September 12, between Patrick Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, and Anne Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Lindsay, of Northwood, Surrey, and Mrs J. Sharp, of Wotton, Surrey.

Mr D. F. Hill and Miss A. Biddelcombe The engagement is announced between David Forster, son of Captain D. G. Hill, DSO, RN, and Mrs A. Biddelcombe, of Westwood Heath, Coventry, and Jennifer Ann, daughter of Major J. Biddelcombe and of Mrs A. Biddelcombe, of Well Cottage, Seal, Kent.

Mr D. E. Johns and Miss A. M. L. Hollis The engagement is announced between Duncan Edward, son of Mr and Mrs S. D. Johns, of College Farm, Wasperton, Warwick, and Anne Margaret Lorraine, younger daughter of Colonel E. Johns, of Trinity Road, Whittlesea, Leicestershire.

Mr C. E. McWhannell and Miss W. S. Robertson The engagement is announced between Colin Ellis, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. E. McWhannell, of 5 St Anne's Terrace, St Helier, Jersey, and Mrs S. Robertson, daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, of Byeways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. H. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor The engagement is announced between Stuart Hamilton, younger son of Mr and Mrs Sam Maxwell, of Taumaranui, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. E. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

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Academic record set by Balliol

Balliol College has set a record by taking 35 first-class honours degrees in the Oxford University examinations of Oxford University. The top six colleges in the examination results are in some dispute. St Anne's College had the greatest proportion of first and second class degrees, with 19.3 per cent.

The proportion of first-class degrees went up again this year. It is 12.6 per cent, compared with 12 per cent last year and 11.3 per cent in 1972. But the improvement was due entirely to the men.

Their average went up from 12 per cent last year to 13.2 per cent, women's dropped from 12.1 per cent to 9.9 per cent, although last year was an exception.

The top six colleges for firsts were: Balliol, Corpus, Merton, Wadham, New and University. For firsts and seconds they were: St John's, St John's, Corpus Christi, Hertford, Exeter and St Catherine's.

The accompanying results table gives the number of candidates from each college who obtained degrees in the final honours schools except those who exceeded the statutory number of firsts before sitting their examinations.

The second gives percentages for each college and positions based on the number of firsts they got and on the percentage of firsts and seconds.

The third gives positions based on a points system according to Arthur Norrington, former President of Trinity College. The system awards three points for a first, two for a second and one for a third.

The tables ignore the performance of candidates from Campion Hall, Greystones, Limes, Mansfield, Regent's Park and St Benet's Hall, from which entries are too small to make a fair assessment.

RESULTS TABLE

Table with 4 columns: College, Firsts, Seconds, Total. Rows include Balliol, Corpus Christi, Merton, etc.

PERCENTAGES table with 4 columns: College, Firsts, Seconds, Total. Rows include Balliol, Corpus Christi, Merton, etc.

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Equal places

Science report Aging: Mortality and immune response

To produce large quantities of white cells must proliferate. That was the basis for the tests on cultured cells from blood samples. The results showed that the proliferation of normal white blood cells was added to the culture plates and the response of the cells recorded and compared.

The antibody tests, which were done on serum samples, extended the results to the whole body. The production of antibody by the antibody-secreting cells.

The DTH skin test, which does not depend on antibody production, was used in the study. A mixture of five foreign antigens was used to provoke the immune system and the response recorded.

On all three of these tests, there were significant differences between people over 25 and those under 25. Only the DTH reaction was used in the evaluation of the 52 volunteers over 80. They were all people who were living in homes for the aged.

Dr Robert-Thomson divided the 34 into two groups according to the results of the DTH test. One consisted of people who gave positive reactions to none of the

Antigen tests, the other of people who reacted to two or five of them. Of the 52 old people tested, 80 per cent fell into the first group and 20 per cent into the second.

The significance of the findings for the biological basis of aging, which is still not understood, lies in the way in which the actual mortality with the cellular processes which must underlie aging is genetically programmed.

There is an unresolved controversy among biologists on whether aging is genetically programmed or happens by a random series of accidents. If it is genetically programmed, aging and death are simply the predetermined consequences of the successive development which begins when the fertilized egg begins to differentiate into the various tissue types.

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The significance of the findings for the biological basis of aging, which is still not understood, lies in the way in which the actual mortality with the cellular processes which must underlie aging is genetically programmed.

There is an unresolved controversy among biologists on whether aging is genetically programmed or happens by a random series of accidents. If it is genetically programmed, aging and death are simply the predetermined consequences of the successive development which begins when the fertilized egg begins to differentiate into the various tissue types.

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25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, August 19, 1949. From Our Own Correspondent Frankfurt, Aug 17.—Although no formal election has yet been made by any of the German parties, enough has been said in public to indicate the direction in which the Christian Democrats and the Socialists in the new Federal Republic are likely to move.

By Nature-Times News Service. Source: Lancet, August 17 (ii, 368: 1974).

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PROF ROBERT CRUICKSHANK

Professor Robert Cruickshank, who died at the age of 74, was Sir Alexander Fleming's successor as professor of bacteriology at St Mary's Hospital, London. Although he had a brilliant academic career as a student, once he had established himself as a bacteriologist, he turned more to the administrative side and it was in this capacity, both in the academic and the public health field, that he established himself as one of the leading members of his specialty.

He was born in Glasgow in 1900. He graduated from Aberdeen University in 1922 and proceeded to his doctorate at Glasgow in 1925. He held the Anderson Travelling Fellowship in Glasgow University from 1922 to 1924. There followed spells as resident medical officer in the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Glasgow and in the Belvedere Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

These two appointments, and particularly the latter, gave him a sound clinical training in bacterial diseases which was to prove most useful to him when he finally settled in his specialty.

This he did in 1928 after a year as lecturer in malignant diseases in Aberdeen University when he was appointed lecturer in bacteriology in Glasgow University and bacteriologist to Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Eight years later when the London County Council reorganized its pathological services, he accepted an invitation

to become one of its first group bacteriologists. Here he organized a team of workers, all too soon was to be submitted to—and stand up to—strains and stresses of the Second World War.

In view of his success in sphere it was not surprising that in 1945 he was appointed Director of the Central Public Health Laboratory, the newly established Public Health Service. Three years later returned to the academic sphere as professor of bacteriology, St Mary's Hospital and director of the Wright Fleming Institute of Microbiology. As success to two outstanding and dominating personalities—in their very different ways—Alexander Fleming and Almon Wright, it was a difficult post to hold down but this Cruickshank did with most efficient skill. In 1956 he returned north as professor of bacteriology in Edinburgh University, an appointment he held until his official retirement in 1966. Still active in bacteriology, he has, however, retirement was not for him. He immediately accepted an invitation to go out to the University of the West Indies in Jamaica as professor of preventive medicine.

His writings were mainly articles in medical journals in which he himself aptly described the scope as "embodying researches in the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases". He was also editor of the journal Microbiology. As success to two outstanding and dominating personalities—in their very different ways—Alexander Fleming and Almon Wright, it was a difficult post to hold down but this Cruickshank did with most efficient skill. In 1956 he returned north as professor of bacteriology in Edinburgh University, an appointment he held until his official retirement in 1966. Still active in bacteriology, he has, however, retirement was not for him. He immediately accepted an invitation to go out to the University of the West Indies in Jamaica as professor of preventive medicine.

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3 Course Dinner in London 7½p (The Friendship is free)

London is a lonely, friendly place for the homeless and for many of the old people who have been left behind in dismal rooms. Some are just bewildered by life today, some are problem people. All of them need friendship, even more than material aid—though plenty need a simple square meal.

The Hoxton Centre, with aid from Help the Aged, provides both. Friendship from hardworking young people like 'Kipper' who does a round among down and outs till the small hours; and Judith who gives old Mrs White all the only visits she gets. "Loneliness", says Judith, "can do terrible things to old people. We hope to show her that somebody cares."

Their devoted, realistic help enables us to provide a nourishing meal for 7½p (yes, even in 1974), holidays at exceptionally



# When breeding becomes a competitive weapon

Norman Parsons

normity of the popula-  
problem reads to  
at its many facets. The  
analysis is subtle  
to divide the world  
the developed and  
developed countries,  
United Nations and  
bodies publish demo-  
data for individual  
ics, but that is as far  
oes.  
do anything like jus-  
the complexity of the  
m, it is necessary to  
uch farther: at least  
dimensions of analysis  
quired, indicated by  
rms race, place, na-  
d culture.  
e factors tend to be  
ually reinforcing con-  
ions—for example, a  
al group tends to be  
trated in a geogra-  
region, to be of one  
and to be culturally  
enous. Where this is  
ir interaction tends to  
ittle demographic sig-  
ce.  
re on the other hand  
not mutually rein-  
or at least reas-  
y neutral and compat-  
implications can arise  
may exacerbate the  
ion  
problem.  
rs can then become  
ortant weapon in the

armory of one or more of  
the protagonists, and the  
phenomenon called "com-  
petitive breeding" takes  
place.  
The minimal preconditions  
for this are two groups, each  
with a sufficient sense of  
common identity and pur-  
pose, coupled with an aware-  
ness, real or imagined, of a  
threat, and a conviction that  
outbreeding the  
"enemy" is at least a poten-  
tially victorious strategy.  
This last condition presup-  
poses a threshold size for the  
smaller of two groups, below  
which competitive breeding  
will probably appear unrea-  
listic to the smaller group  
and a matter of indifference  
to the larger. This appears to  
be the case in Britain where  
the birth rates of new re-  
cruits to the coloured minor-  
ity (21 per cent of the total)  
rapidly decline, from the  
high levels in the countries  
of origin towards Britain's  
much lower level.  
An interesting marginal  
case is that of the coloured  
population of the United  
States where, at 15 per cent  
of the total, the blacks might  
be thought too few to com-  
pete with the whites in  
numerical terms. Some black  
militants, at least, think  
otherwise. Extremists man-  
age to identify the most

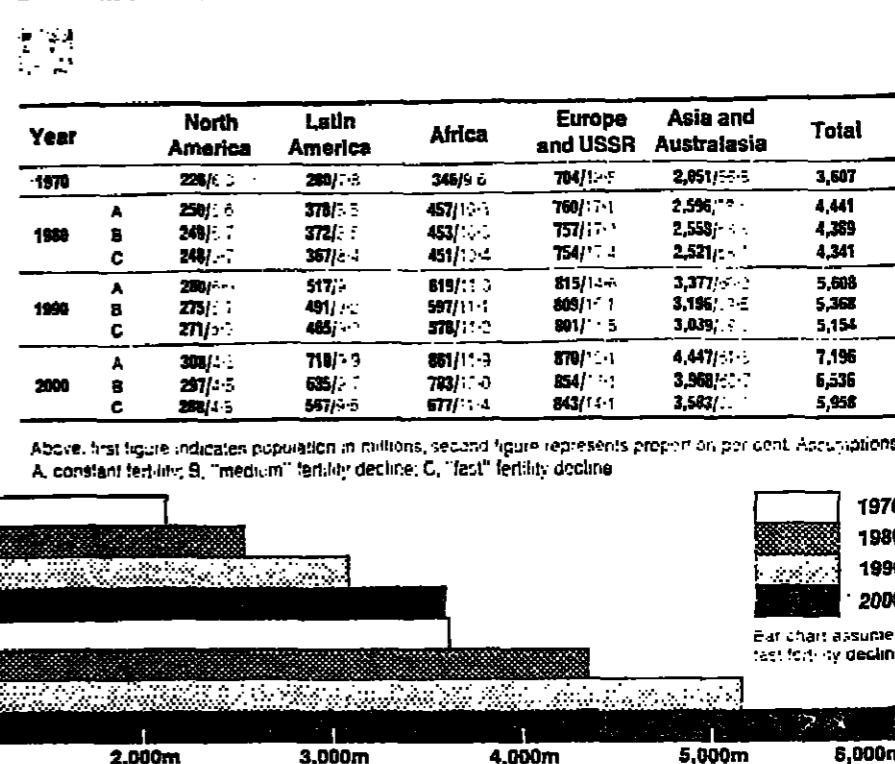
modest proposals for the  
provision of family planning  
facilities for their group with  
the endemic excesses of Nazi  
Germany.  
Dick Gregory, an American  
exponent of Black Power, has  
announced: "My answer to  
genocide is eight black kids  
and another one on the  
way."  
Policies such as this are all  
too often pursued at a  
national level. Napoleon is  
said to have remarked: "The  
most useful woman is she  
who can produce the greatest  
supply of cannon fodder."  
Both the Nazis and the Italian  
Fascists had strongly pro-  
natalist policies and in 1940  
a bulletin of the Japanese  
Government contained the  
words: "If we give heed to  
the glorious mission of the  
Japanese race, the one thing  
of which we can never have  
enough is the number of  
people belonging to the  
Imperial nation."  
British readers should not  
feel smug at the spectacle of  
such naked chauvinism, but  
consider as recently as 1916, Mr  
Walter Long, a president of  
the British Local Govern-  
ment Board, announced:  
"There must do everything in  
their power to recover the  
birth rate, as it was never  
more essential that our great  
race should expand and  
cover the globe."

There are many scores of  
countries and sub-national  
groups which feel under pres-  
sure to breed competitively.  
North Korea is trying to  
catch up with South Korea,  
Tamils compete with Sin-  
halese in Ceylon, the Soviet  
block feels it is slipping back  
in comparison with Western  
Europe, within the Soviet  
Union the white Russians feel  
under threat from their  
Asian compatriots, in British  
Guiana Indians, blacks and  
"Europeans" compete with  
each other. In Rhodesia and  
South Africa the whites,  
appalled by the coloured  
birth rates, are striving to  
increase their own numbers,  
even in France successive  
governments and ministers  
have urged their reluctant  
countrymen to take action  
appropriate to ensure their  
eventual numerical super-  
riority over Britain, West Ger-  
many and all other neigh-  
bouring demographic rivals.  
Perhaps the most extreme  
modern example is provided  
by Argentina where the offi-  
cial policy is to double the  
1974 population of 25 million  
by the year 2000.  
There is in biology a princi-  
ple of "competitive exclu-  
sion" which states that of  
two populations competing  
within the same ecological  
niche, the one with the  
slightly better reproductive

performance, if permitted to  
expand without control, will  
drive the other out. A basic  
mechanism—requiring in-  
stantial components within  
individual members—results  
in a breeding competition,  
until one or more groups are  
exterminated or the interven-  
tion of other forces brings  
about a new equilibrium.  
This principle cannot be  
applied to man without qual-  
ifications. Man is the only  
creature who can envisage  
the future, consciously plan-  
ning to swell the numbers in  
group A to dominate or  
destroy group B; and he can  
also deliberately control re-  
production in the pursuit of  
other goals.  
In the face of the techno-  
logically based population  
explosion and a naive and  
dangerous degree of pro-  
natalism, it is to the latter  
difference that we must look  
for sanity and survival. The  
Bucharest conference should  
help us all to move in this  
direction, and soon towards  
internationally agreed popu-  
lation quotas.

The author is lecturer in  
social institutions, School of  
Social Sciences, Brunel  
University.

## Distribution and forecast increase of world population



Above, first figure indicates population in millions, second figure represents proportion per cent. Assumptions: A, constant fertility; B, "medium" fertility decline; C, "fast" fertility decline.

# Some progress but family planning still depressingly inadequate

Coline Moorehead

Britain five separate birth  
control societies were  
formed and opened clinics  
all over the country. Their  
slogan was "children by  
choice, not chance," and by  
1930 they had turned them-  
selves into the National  
Birth Control Council. In  
1939 this became the Family  
Planning Association.  
Implicit in its title was a con-  
cern not only with limiting  
the size of families but with  
helping couples who wanted  
them to produce children.  
By the beginning of the  
1950s it had become obvious  
to family planners in some  
countries, notably Britain  
and Sweden, that what was  
needed was a campaign to  
link family planning pro-  
grammes all over the world.  
So in 1951 a first interna-  
tional conference was  
held in India to which 14  
countries sent delegates and  
observers. Nehru blessed  
the movement with the  
words, "the approach  
should be scientific and  
the aim social good," and  
the International Planned  
Parenthood Federation  
(IPPF) was founded, with  
headquarters in London,  
and a budget of £1,500.  
All IPPF funds continued  
to come from private  
sources until in 1965 the

organization took a leap for-  
wards first the Swedish  
then the British govern-  
ments agreed to give it a  
grant. It has a budget of  
\$41m for 1974-95 per cent  
of it government money,  
collected from 13 govern-  
ments and spent all over  
the world—and 84 Family  
Planning Association  
members, all of whom  
decide their own policies  
and raise most of their own  
money, but who are linked  
and kept informed by the  
IPPF, which works closely  
with the United Nations  
Fund for Population Activi-  
ties.

Only three national  
programmes

While family planning sta-  
tistics still present a  
depressingly inadequate pic-  
ture, it has to be remem-  
bered that before 1960 only  
three countries (Japan, China  
and India) had national  
family planning  
programmes. Today the  
number has risen to more  
than 40. In 1968, Human  
Rights Year, 30 heads of  
state signed the United  
Nations General Declaration  
on Population, which identi-

fied family planning as a  
basic human right. Not long  
afterwards representatives  
from 84 countries agreed to  
link population growth and  
human rights. Contraception  
on any significant scale is  
still in its very early stages.  
In many countries pres-  
sure on the government to  
provide birth control has  
come from the private sec-  
tor—a group of doctors or  
nurses, or a women's move-  
ment. The pattern is fairly  
universal: a group of people  
become increasingly aware  
of a need for family plan-  
ning, and form a pressure  
group, set up some form of  
association and agitate for  
reform.

The association then  
approaches the IPPF for  
help and advice, but it has  
to achieve some permanence  
before it is accepted as a  
member. This means  
expanding into the prov-  
inces and setting up  
national groups.  
In a country where  
several rival groups start  
up, the IPPF tries to per-  
suade them to merge,  
before favouring one. In the  
Philippines, for instance,  
one family planning group  
grew out of a rural recon-  
struction scheme, another  
from the Roman Catholic

Church. The groups came  
together, interested the Gov-  
ernment in their plans, and  
in 1970 an official pro-  
gramme was launched. To-  
day there are just under  
1,700 family planning clinics,  
and a fast developing sex  
education programme.  
But just what sort of con-  
traception a country pro-  
vides and allows—free, on  
prescription or over the  
counter, in towns or spread  
through rural areas—and  
just how committed it is to  
selling the idea of it,  
depends entirely on the  
nature of the country.  
In strongly Roman Catho-  
lic countries the impression  
given is often one of hedg-  
ing: solve all the other  
problems, people say, and  
the population problem will  
look after itself. Opposition  
to international efforts to  
restrain population growth  
is led by countries with rel-  
atively large natural  
resources. Like the Soviet  
Union and Brazil, people  
believe they need more peo-  
ple to develop to the full. It  
also comes from countries  
which are cautious out of a  
traditional belief in strength  
in numbers, and because  
her centres for unmarried  
women, critics were quick  
to suggest that such clinics

could imply some sort of  
official sanction for pre-  
marital intercourse.  
Much of the fuss today  
centres on whether or not  
contraceptives should be  
given to girls under 16.  
However, the Brook centres  
were doing this long before  
the Government finally gave  
doctors instructions this  
year to help young people  
under 16, without telling  
their parents.  
With the National Health  
Reorganization Bill, family  
planning became part of the  
National Health Service on  
April 1, although none of  
the clinics (the FPA alone  
now runs 946) is to be  
handed over until next  
April. A phased 18-month  
programme will deliver all  
services into the hands of  
the area health authorities.  
But with the new Bill has  
come one crucial difference:  
family planning is now free  
for everyone.  
It is not only the reorgan-  
ization that has caused the  
FPA, the Brook Advisory  
Centres and other family  
planning organizations in  
Britain to study their aims  
and their futures more  
closely. They have all been  
running for some years and  
their original goal, to give  
IPPF has experimented with

by-passing medical deli-  
veries and distributing con-  
traceptives via midwives,  
teachers, barbers and so on.  
But one crucial fact  
applies to birth control all  
over the world: family plan-  
ning campaigns on their  
own are noticeably unsuc-  
cessful in developing coun-  
tries. For them to have any  
real effect they have to be  
accompanied by massive  
programmes of social and  
economic development, as  
countless experiments in  
places like South Korea,  
Taiwan and Singapore have  
shown.  
How do you convince  
someone who relies on his  
children for their labour  
and support in his old age  
that he should stop having  
as many as he can, if he  
does not believe that many  
will survive childhood? So  
the paradoxical situation  
has arisen that family plan-  
ning programmes seem to  
come into their own only  
after a country has started  
wrong for birth control: the  
people who want contracep-  
tion are not sick. Many  
would like to get advice and  
equipment not from hospi-  
tals and surgeries but over  
the counter, and so the  
end be no more than  
that of a holding operation.

ing that decade in

# This year Mother Earth will have another 80,000,000 mouths to feed . . .



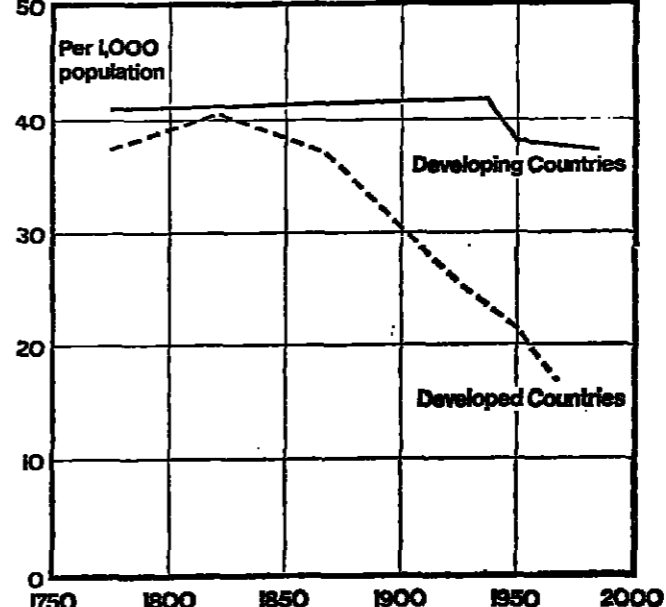
Every month this year about 10 million babies will be born throughout the world. At the same time about 3 million people will die. The result will be a world population increase of 7 million. This means that it will be swelling by about 200,000 each day, or about 2½ each second.

The most critical problem of the world today is the population explosion. Bangladesh, which is the most densely populated country in the world, recognizes the urgent need to respond effectively to the challenge posed by this problem. We know that we will have to balance our population against our limited resources or we will be condemned to stagnation or decline in our living standards.

My Government is therefore determined to take necessary measures which will help to slow down, and eventually stabilize, our population within a reasonable period.

But it is not easy for any single nation to solve this problem alone. The importance of international cooperation can not therefore be overestimated. We on our part will surely make positive contributions towards the success of the World Population Conference.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman  
Prime Minister of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.



WORLD POPULATION 1974  
United Nations Fund for Population Activities  
485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

PA

EADY TOO  
from Special  
of on Family  
and Development  
Barbara Lewis



# India: doubts over government programme

by Michael Hornsby

About 15 per cent of the world's inhabitants now live in India, which, however, constitutes only a little more than 2 per cent of the world's land area. This year India's population, which grew by 2.2 per cent annually over the past decade, rose to more than 580 million. By the turn of the century, if there were no decline in present fertility levels and the death rate continued to fall, the country could find itself with a population of 1,230 million.

India's present birth rate of 38 births for every 1,000 people means that a baby is born every one and a half seconds, 57,000 babies are born every day, and 21 million are born every year. More than 22 per cent of babies are born to families already possessing five or more children.

With the mortality rate running at 16 deaths for every 1,000 people, eight million deaths occur every year. Thus India's population is growing annually by 13 million people.

The basic arithmetical cause of this growth is that modern medical science has dramatically lowered the death rate without effecting any comparable reduction of the birth rate. The turning-point for India came in about 1920, when the annual birth and death rates were almost the same, standing at 49.2 and 48.5 for every 1,000 people respectively. Since then the gap between the two has steadily widened and may have to widen further before it can be narrowed.

For India's death rate is still very high by international standards (neighbouring Ceylon is about half that of India). The incidence of infant mortality is particularly high, two fifths of all deaths in India being of children under the age of five. The uncertainty of survival in a society that traditionally values the large family, is thought to be an important inducement to parents to have more children than they actually desire.

India has had a government-sponsored family planning programme since the early 1950s, though it has been pursued with seriousness only in the past eight years or so. During the



Family planning propaganda appears everywhere in India. This sign illustrates the theme of the ideal size for a family—two children.

fourth five-year economic plan, which concluded earlier this year, expenditure on family planning accounted for somewhat less than 2 per cent of the total plan outlay.

In the current five-year plan some £280m has been allocated to family planning, or less than 1 per cent of the total plan outlay of £29,000m.

In part this reflects the still low budgetary priority accorded to family planning as well as the general economic difficulties facing the country. It also reflects growing doubt about the effectiveness of the birth control programme pursued so far and about whether the results justify the sums of money—in absolute terms quite large—being spent on it.

Only last year the Government was obliged to abandon its target of reducing the

Such concepts are, however, regarded with great scepticism by most demographers. Certainly the Government's methods of calculation seem somewhat arbitrary. It is assumed, for example, that three IUD insertions plus 12 annual uses of other contraceptives are equal to one sterilization.

For this purpose it is further assumed that 72 condoms distributed are equivalent to one year's use by one couple—a highly dubious piece of guesswork. Even in the case of sterilizations it is known that many of those treated have been demographically irrelevant (for instance men with wives over the age of 45).

The whole programme is now undergoing a radical reappraisal. One effect of this has been the sharp curtailment of the previously much advertised mass sterilization camps offering high cash incentives; as a result the number of persons sterilized in 1973-74 dropped to 910,000 from 3,120,000 the previous year.

Partly designed to curb expenditure, this development also reflects a change of emphasis. Hitherto population growth has been accepted as a main cause of Indian poverty, and efforts have been concentrated on the search for the most effective contraceptive technique for the Indian masses.

This clinical approach is now widely felt to have failed, or at least to have neglected socio-economic factors that are ultimately more important in determining the level of fertility in a particular community than any purely mechanical means of birth control.

It is also now recognized that the relationship between population and poverty is much more complex than had been assumed and that greater efforts must be made to persuade people to accept birth control as part of a wider programme designed to raise standards of health and of living.

On the macro-economic level the causal relationship between population growth and poverty seems incontrovertible. The ever-growing number of people who must be supported on a fixed quantity of land and only slowly expanding supplies of food and capital resources has negated much of the modest economic growth

India has enjoyed since independence, with the result that a greater proportion of the population is probably now living below an austere drawn poverty-line than at independence.

At the level of the individual family, however, this perception does not necessarily translate into a desire for fewer children. In urban areas the decline in fertility has been more marked than elsewhere, reflecting not merely the greater education and receptivity to birth control of town dwellers but also the economic advantages, in urban conditions of high inflation, unemployment and housing shortages, of reducing family size. These pressures, however, do not operate in the same way in the countryside, where 80 per cent of Indians live.

Many non-economic factors come into play. Among these are the value placed on fertility in Indian culture and the tradition of early marriage. On average Indian women are only 25 by the time they have had their third child. But there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that there is also a strong economic incentive for both the agricultural landed class and the landless until this situation changes birth control policies are unlikely to be successful.

For the landed farmer, while still at school, can look after the cattle and help with the housework. Later, boys can replace hired labour, effecting savings that outweigh any increase in household maintenance costs. Moreover, the cost of having a child declines with each addition to the family while the benefits increase. A large family is also virtually the only form of social security for parents in old age.

The landless labourer depends mainly for his livelihood on employment during the critical harvesting and sowing seasons. Children, both male and female, can do useful work at these times.

Whatever new approach emerges from the present reconsideration of family planning policy, 1,000 million Indians by the year 2000 is a very real and, some would say, unavoidable prospect unless, perhaps for the first time in world history, population pressure leads to a Malthusian rise in mortality.

# West Africa: way is shown by Ghana

by Patrick Gilkes

Politics and population are intertwined. That is a central feature of the West African scene. Family planning is all too often regarded as a political matter and not something involving health or medical facilities. The classic case of such interaction is Nigeria. There, the 1963 census was thought to be politically motivated and the coups of 1966 and afterwards resulted substantially from the Ibo and Yoruba minorities' fear of domination by the Hausa in the north.

The creation of a 12-state federation removed some of the worst fears, but already the 1973 provincial results have come under heavy criticism. There was an open attack in July this year by Chief Owolowo: "Seriously to suggest that the figures are true is to deny ordinary common sense." He followed this up by advocating a return to the 1963 figures as being the least bad as a basis for political representation. Other voices were quick to put forward the view that the northern states, which have the largest increases, would dominate any future democratic government.

There are certainly some surprises in the provisional results. The population of the west and south-east states has actually declined since 1963 and the southern states show an average increase of only 7 per cent compared with the average of 50 per cent shown by the northern states over the 1963 figures. Part of the reason is that the revenue allocation by the Federal Government is based on the wealth that the states produce and does not bear any relation to population. The returns will intensify calls for a revision of the method used.

In such a supercharged atmosphere it is not to be expected that family planning would make much headway. It is true that the Government has shown some awareness of the need for a population policy, openly supported by a number of members of the Supreme Military Council, and the second national development plan 1970-74 contained a proposal to establish a national population council—but the idea has remained theory.

The responsibility for any planning lies with the Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN) set up in 1964. Inevitably it has made little progress, though there has been a considerable growth in the acceptance of contraception, especially in the urban areas. It is the new urban elites, urban working mothers and prostitutes who find it of most value.

## Tiny fraction of possible number

In 1969 the FPCN had 15,000 clients for contraception at nine urban clinics in Lagos and Ibadan; this was seven times the number who visited 12 clinics in provincial towns. By 1972 the total number of those accepting family planning was more than 60,000, approximately 30 per cent of them for the first time. This compares with 47,000 the previous year, 27 per cent for the first time. Nevertheless this is but a tiny fraction of the possible number, and in the absence of government support on a large scale the FPCN cannot have much effect overall.

It is not just the direct political considerations of revenue distribution or ethnic rivalries that inhibit family planning. There are a number of other factors applying throughout West Africa that have a similar effect. Children are still considered an asset rather than a burden in the rural areas. One study in Western Nigeria, for example, found that the desired size for a family was between six and nine. Significantly it was the men who thought that nine was the most desirable number of children.

Religious attitudes, especially outside the towns, tend to be conservative. Some Muslim leaders have stated their support for family planning, but many others still maintain that it is against the doctrine and practice of Islam. Some of the fundamentalist Christian groups follow the Biblical injunction to "be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth". Many others worry about the effect on marriage and the social structure. The contraceptive pill "may be described as a tiny time-bomb, designed to destroy the whole accepted pattern of love, courtship and marriage", a Lagos newspaper claimed last year.

There is a common tendency to regard the low population density in many areas as providing the justification for a larger population. This has been an attitude shared by governments and politicians in, for example, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Economic costs, bureaucratic difficulties and the lack of a medical infrastructure are all used as further excuses. A high infant mortality rate (as much as 50 per cent in some areas) and the traditional spacing of children (sexual relations during lactation are still

taboo in many regions) have been, and still are, regarded as sufficient. In this sense the famine and drought disaster of 1973-74 throughout the whole Sahel zone can only reinforce the lack of interest in or commitment to, family planning.

The one Government that does have a real policy is Ghana's. There the national family planning programme was started in 1970 and is run under government auspices. It involves the training of staff and widespread dissemination of information. Press, radio and television are used, as well as a series of pamphlets, including material for schools.

By 1973 there were 85 clinics for family planning run mainly by the Ministry of Health, and another 75 family planning service clinics organized by a variety of other agencies. In addition non-prescriptive contraceptives are distributed commercially through the Ghana National Trading Company. The increase in recipients during 1973 was 30 per cent higher than in the previous year, while 30 family planning nurses and 17 auxiliary midwives graduated from the training programme.

One of the most comprehensive parts of the programme is the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Project. This incorporates preventive and curative medicine, a nutritive programme and health education. The latter is of particular importance in the areas where there is a high incidence of sickle cell anaemia, which can affect up to 20 per cent of the population. The project was started in 1967 and is run by the Medical School of the University of Ghana in conjunction with various government bodies and overseas organizations.

While it is true that Ghana's pioneering efforts have hit some snags, and while there is still room for the programme to be totally integrated into the general health service—which the Government intends to do soon—there is also no doubt that it could be copied with profit by all the other West African states.

The most serious obstacle to family planning is that many governments still do not recognize the vital need to incorporate it into the general medical services. While most states have given some thought to the need for planned population policies, it is too often left in the hands of non-government organizations.

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# China: pressure on food and resources denied

China's population is as uncertain as its resources. Foreigners calculate a figure of 820 million, officials merely admit to more than 700 million.

Reason for this uncertainty is that no official census has been carried out since 1953, when the population was put at 582 million (Taiwan). There is a widespread opinion that the present reason why a census could not be carried out is that the authorities are afraid to let the world know the real size of their country.



Children in the playground of a primary school in Sian.

Chinese observer at the seventeenth session of the United Nations Population Commission in Geneva last November.

An annual population growth rate of about 2 per cent is widely accepted for China, though conditions vary greatly in different parts of the country. It is official policy, for instance, that population control policies should not be applied to the minority races, such as the Mongols, who inhabit the country's frontier areas.

However, the published evidence for a 2 per cent growth rate is controversial. The official position is that population has increased by "a little more than 50 per cent" since 1949, but this is hardly reconcilable with the figures given. So accurate estimates must await a new census.

At present, birth control is not treated as a topic of national importance in the major organs of propaganda (perhaps for reasons of prudishness). But programmes are pushed vigorously at the lowest levels—commune and factory clinics, for example, and street committees, which are largely run by women and take on major responsibilities for family welfare.

Extra-marital intercourse is treated as a gross social transgression. Late marriage is encouraged in cities especially, couples are subjected to intense social and moral pressure not to marry before their middle or late twenties, and not to have more than two children when they do.

How can the Chinese sustain the argument that increased population is not a pressure on food resources? Broadly speaking, the policy is to encourage peasants in every area to haul themselves up by their own bootstraps, without excessive reliance either on cash stimuli or on aid from the state. A pair of hands is regarded as a guarantee of subsistence for more than one person, provided the motivation and organization are right.

Many people in the West will remain sceptical of the Chinese argument, believing that the answer to world food supply problems lies in rapid modernization of agriculture combined with market-oriented incentives for the poor parents in all-but-desperate measures to bring the population boom under control.

admits the validity of normal argument... one which others... of food and re...

tion is virtually self-contradictory. On the other hand, they strongly advocate the planning of population growth to further the interests of national construction.

mothers, women and children, the bringing up of the younger generation, and the improvement of the people's health and national construction.

Claiming that grain output has increased by more than double the rate of population increase, the Chinese say there is no question of needing to hold back population because of food shortage.

In the rural areas, where four fifths of the population live, it has proved less easy to restrain the peasants from early marriage, and from having more than two children, since there is still often family pressure to produce a son. Reduction of infant

# Colombia: male pride and ingrained prejudice

Latin America, with the highest population density of any continent, its meaning is not sharp relief, and more than anywhere else of Colombia.

the death rate has fallen substantially in the past two decades. Combined with a declining level of infant mortality, this means that almost half the population is under 15 years old, severely compounding the difficulties of controlling the situation in the foreseeable future.

Migration from the countryside to the towns has been mainly responsible for the rapid development of this twilight world. Because of economic necessity, ignorance, bad education, and the conservatism of the peasants in matters of family planning, the rural population has been growing even faster than that of the cities.

Latin America, where the problem is not just economic. Deeply-rooted cultural and social attitudes also prevail against any form of birth control. The machismo tradition (male chauvinism) ensures the continued subjugation of women, and it becomes a matter of pride for a man to force his wife to bear several children.

of a people accustomed to the ancient doctrine that procreation is the will of God. In 1968 when the Pope visited Bogota, underlining the continued hold of Catholicism in Colombia, Profamilia was astonished: just before his arrival, many women with coil contraceptive devices came to have them removed. No patients went to Profamilia during his visit, and after his departure the women returned to have their devices replaced. It is this kind of ingrained prejudice that family planning must fight.

Latin America, with the highest population density of any continent, its meaning is not sharp relief, and more than anywhere else of Colombia.

In Bogota, the capital, 16 per cent are classed as unemployed but this conceals the underlying realities. It does not record the severe underemployment—a condition in which many of those with jobs do menial or part-time work for almost no money—or the appalling deprivations of the shantytowns. About 1,250,000 people, or half Bogota's population live in these squalid, worse-than-slum areas which represent the dead-end of life for those who have nowhere else to go. If a city the size of Birmingham were reduced to mud-huts without sewage facilities, one would gain an explicit idea of the scale of poverty.

Neither can the urban areas to which they drift. Indeed, Señor Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, stated a year ago, when he was Foreign Minister, that only 5 per cent of the population benefits from the 7 per cent per annum economic growth rates. Income is being concentrated in fewer hands, and the labour surplus holds wages down to the extent that it seems increasingly difficult to achieve a level of prosperity at which people feel they can afford smaller families.

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# Singapore: tough measures in a crowded country

by Hugh Mabbett

A kind of horror story could be written about family planning in Singapore. Hard-faced campaigners haranguing women who have just given birth into accepting sterilization; working women denied paid leave in which to have babies; families denied priority for flats because they have too many children; a leadership which professes that the children of poor parents are inferior to middle-class babies. How soon might all this lead to licences for procreation, or enforced abortions and punishment for the over-productive?

Fortunately, the other side of the coin is more benign—but not much more encouraging. Singapore's quandary is the world's in miniature: it is running out of room and control is crucial, but the population explosion is bound to thunder on. No matter how effective family planning campaigns may be, Singapore's population is bound to double, even treble, before zero population growth can be attained in 50 or 60 years' time.

And this is in a country which is second only to Hongkong as the most crowded in the world. It is a horror story after all. Everything that Singapore is doing to check its population growth has been thrust upon it, and it is not particularly proud that it seems to lead the world both in campaigning and in "disincentives". Not just today's hard-won prosperity is at stake; political survival, perhaps even physical survival, will be at hazard if present attempts at limitation do not succeed.

Most countries have some under-used territory. Singapore has virtually none. Last year the population grew by 100 more births than deaths each day, despite a gross reproduction rate of 1.4, one of the lowest in the world, similar to Australia's, less than New Zealand's. However further reduction will be difficult, Singapore believes it must somehow bring the figure down to 1.0.

sterilisation. Already 11 per cent of married women, 24,000 of them, have undergone this operation. Last year just under 9,000 women (and 374 men) were sterilized, at a little less than £1 a time. Abortions are also legal—the grounds include "socio-economic indications", which means poverty—and virtually free; last year 14,000 of them were carried out.

Most women giving birth or undergoing abortions are interviewed by teams of trained family planning workers. Family planning workers get into touch with all couples either before or just after marriage. Secondary schools have classes in "population education". Courses, talks, film shows and demonstrations abound, and there is even a telephone service to provide instant information.

There are other problems impelling the Government to move from persuasion to "disincentives". The first is the large number of women born during the postwar "baby boom" and now getting married. As an example, the number of women between 20 and 24 years of age grew from 57,000 in 1966 to 112,000 last year.

Affection for the old ideas of large families, of sons in preference to daughters, of children as a kind of security in old age persists, giving way only slowly to the forces of women's education, women going to work, the social acceptability of family planning, the change from family enterprises to wage labour, and houses more suited to small families.

the board calculates that it can claim credit for about half the improvement. But social change and persuasion alone are not enough, the Government feels, so it has introduced other, controversial "social policies", or "disincentives". Delivery charges in government hospitals increase with each additional child; no paid maternity leave is given for the third and subsequent children; the fourth and subsequent children in a family get lower priority for choice of primary school, unless one parent has been sterilized or the fourth child is the last; no income tax relief is given for the fourth and subsequent children; and large families get no priority for public flats.

In addition there are "incentives": sterilization after delivery means that delivery and ward charges need not be paid, and sterilization, and delivery or abortion results in medical leave "on generous terms".

All these measures, Singaporeans are told, are intended to assist couples to uplift their socio-economic status and quality of life by not having children whom they are not able to clothe, feed, educate and bring up. But at times the interests of the state seem more important.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, told an interviewer recently that the crux of the problem lay with a hard core of people whose traditional beliefs, reinforced by religion, prompted them to have eight, nine or 10 children, although they were unable to care for them. "If this hard core continues to be cussed", he continued, "we may have to leave them with the problem of having to support their children on their own income, even at the price of making an example of the child who never asked to be born." And then: "The better educated and more rational" are not replacing themselves, while "a multiple replacement rate right at the bottom" leads to "a gradual lowering of the general quality of the population".

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# Women hold key to changed attitudes in the village

by H. Leslie Kirkley  
director, Oxfam

Five miles along a dirt road that leads from the eleventh century temple town of Melkote, in Mysore state, is the village of Hosahalli. It is typical of much of rural India—remote and rudimentary without even a shop, yet infiltrated by modern methods and ideas.

Nanje Gowda has lived in Hosahalli for most of his 80 years. When he was younger he inherited 10 barren acres and married a barren wife. He married again and fathered six sons and two daughters, who live with him together with five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

By careful handling of his affairs and by having enough sons to share the work Nanje Gowda and his family now have 20 acres, partly irrigated by a large well dug by his sons. They grow a varied range of crops and have turned their land into a bright patch of green in the general barrenness of their valley. Although still in debt, they are better off than most of their neighbours.

Susheelama, the 22-year-old wife of one of the sons, has just given birth to her third child. Behind the arrival of this new member of the human race lie two significant facts. First, the family broke with tradition and employed a *harjan* (untouchable) at the birth, since this woman is the most expert local midwife. Second, the young parents are interested in the possibility of calling a halt after this child.

They consider that there are enough members of the family to cope with present and future needs, but this attitude brings them into sharp conflict with the grandparents, who believe that children come from God and that nobody should interfere with that process.

The experience of this extended Indian family is broadly representative of millions of families throughout the rural areas of developing countries. They live, work and make love in a world of their own. They follow the traditions of generations, never moving from the same hillside or valley. They are proud of their nation's capital—let alone from Bucharest—and they feel removed from the decisions which administrators ponder on their behalf.

It was late in 1964 that Oxfam came out in support of certain family planning programmes ahead of the United Nations and many other agencies. Attitudes have changed so remarkably since then that it is difficult to imagine newspapers in London and Washington to-



Nanje Gowda at home with a family group including 26 of his 27 dependants—his wife, five of his six sons, two daughters, five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

day reporting as important news—as they did 10 years ago—this decision by a small voluntary agency.

It was a contentious decision to take, temporarily alienating some of the substantial Roman Catholic support being received at the time; but it arose from the growing realization by many field workers that poverty and the size of families were two sides of the same coin—that it was hypocritical, if not downright irresponsible, to undertake humanitarian work yet shy away from the causes and effects of too many children.

Since 1964 organizations such as Oxfam have learnt a lot, albeit slowly and often by the hard way. We have realized that the pressures which bear upon the urban poor in considering family size are usually very different from the needs and wants of the subsistence farmer. The admonishments and best intentions of much standard family planning propaganda can make sense to those living in a cash economy, but to the likes of Nanje Gowda they are an insult to the intelligence.

As likely as not, the women gathered round village wells hold the key to a solution to much of the population problem. They speak out, boast or complain of the indifference and the temperaments of their husbands and of the attitudes of their mothers-in-law, two determining insti-

tutions in the concept of fertility. If only they could be encouraged, as some have been—for example in China, where the political and economic emancipation of women has been an important factor in successful birth control—to voice their views on the needs and aspirations of their sex, their social status and importance to the resource pattern of any society, then we should be nearer to finding the right answers.

Much that hampers any efforts aimed at checking the population explosion comes from traditional masculine influences and attitudes. A recent Oxfam report from Guatemala states that many women "initiate their child-bearing at a young age and when 25 or 30 years old appear like old women". And the unfortunate corollary to this kind of situation is that women who fail to produce children are all too frequently cast aside and lose any position in the social structure.

Women hold the key to change in the village because it is they who will first be

drawn back to the land? If Ethiopia's population were to be reduced by one third at a stroke, would this stimulate the landlord to give some land to the remaining landless?

It is becoming clearer to us all that in the matter of population there are no global control solutions, critical as the problem is. Overpopulation may be partly a result of progress in reducing the mortality rate. But it is a symptom of poverty, not a cause of poverty. The battle is not against "too many people", it is against poverty—on behalf of people. If this battle is joined globally—if we can reduce poverty and simultaneously increase the quality of life and the opportunities for people in the countryside—then the world has a chance.

It is useful that so much attention and so many resources are being focused on this World Population Year. We have to chase these resources, now earmarked and publicized as population funds, into the struggle against poverty as a whole.

liberated by it. And they will be called on to carry out the change in their roles as food cultivators, child-bearers and early educators of the new generation. In all my travels I have met few women with families, however "ignorant", who would not grasp at some way of having fewer children. The best family planning propaganda, the best nutrition education there can be, is to give these women a say in what they can do with their lives.

We must be careful in our population propaganda that we do not end up talking to ourselves instead of reaching the people. Overcrowding may be horrific to us. It is hardly a threat to the Third World farmers who leave their wide open but poor countryside to cram into teeming slums in the city. An outside chance to earn some money makes the overcrowded slum an attraction. If the birth rate in the favelas of Brazil were to be halved within a year, would that help to speed land reform, or strengthen the cooperative movement, so these two-child families could be

drawn back to the land? If Ethiopia's population were to be reduced by one third at a stroke, would this stimulate the landlord to give some land to the remaining landless?

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# Keeping a watch on population

by Brian Johnson

Since the mid-1960s, the growth industry of population studies has left the human fertility explosion far behind. But despite all the dollars and the diligence in statistical demography and every aspect of human reproductive behaviour, there remains a void in the centre of population studies.

The void remains unfilled partly for ideological, but largely for institutional reasons: a tendency towards conventional specialism on the part of demographers has been accompanied by the familiar phenomenon of territorial defensiveness. Demographers have generally adhered closely to the *Oxford Dictionary's* definition of their field: "that branch of anthropology which treats of the statistics of births, deaths, diseases etc."

Thus a World Health Organization population consultant can write recently that "there is no evidence from death rates, birth rates, sickness rate or any other biological measurement, of a deficiency of necessary resources to maintain life at a high standard". At the same time, ecologists, environmentalists and increasing numbers of economists and even politicians are assuming that population growth is a crucial factor in determining the future prospects for our species.

Who is right? How much does the WHO consultant know about "any other biological measurement" so as to feel confident in making such an assertion? His article concentrates on past evidence of available population, based solely upon birth, death and disease statistics. What about the genetic risks of crop collapses due to monoculture, for example, when we have twice as many mouths to feed? And why should problems of population in relation to environmental carrying capacity be restricted to biological definition? Why not geophysical measurement, or geological, climatological or oceanographic?

It is becoming increasingly clear that underlying forces in these non-biological, non-anthropological spheres are affecting (climate change and Sahel starvation) and will affect (eventual limits to growth) the population prospects of man. Then there is the overwhelming importance of the political factor which largely determines peoples' and countries' share of world resources, and their choice of technology and lifestyle which makes them seek (or "need") those resources.

But we blunder on. "No problem" and "crash programme" schools of thought

continue to slug it out. What is needed in this World Population Year is an initiative that will encourage each country to thrash out its own view of its population's future in a knowledge that others are doing so too.

What have demographers to say on these matters? Little that is scientific and yet based upon a holistic view of the population-resources-environment inter-relationship. This is hardly surprising, as our concern with the picture of population in its total environmental context is so recent.

But after the storms raised by the Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* report, some demographers and other social and political scientists are beginning to examine what sorts of environmental and technological as well as economic, social and demographic studies are needed for governments to adopt population policies designed to adjust resource-to-population ratios.

Some of them are also beginning to recognize that such studies cannot sensibly be tackled globally, but must be mounted at the national level, where political consciousness resides and where decisions and actions must be taken. Integrated "futures" studies of this sort would naturally mesh with the new vein of interest in social justice beyond pure economic index targets. That this trend is strongly on the increase is clearly indicated by preparations for the mid-point review of the United Nations second development decade.

A "population watch" representing the population component to such new total-resource futures should obviously be integrated into this review process. But beyond this immediate concern, "population impact studies" should be a crucial preliminary to the much longer-term development strategy which all countries now need.

Any proposal for a world-wide "population watch" must face the fact that different governments worry about their long-term policies at widely different rates. But this is itself a major reason for urgency in setting up a system of national "snapshots" of expectations. Such a system should be an essential part of any planning of national goals which could lead to a gradual mutual modification of international expectations.

their share of the carrying capacity of the global "commons" of atmosphere and oceans will remain unexplored by others for the time when they need them.

In the absence of "mutual modification" expectations, politico-economic forces are likely to design many countries permanent underdevelopment and continual semi-starvation. Military sovereignty and technology will offer scant protection against technological robbery of means to growth.

Ironically, it is precisely recognition among the World countries of their feebleness of their military defences which may stimulate an interest in studying population in relation to resources and environment—so long as these are conducted at the national level, with the initiative coming from national governments.

The great bulk of knowledge necessary for a watch already exists (and is dispersed among several disciplines) in the advanced countries, but the World will need outside help. Yet the poorer countries bound to regard foreign "environmental demographers" as at least as threatening as executives of multinational companies.

Such suspicions are likely to be overcome only if developing countries first find the findings of population resource studies for themselves. Any proposal for a population watch related to resources and environment should therefore call upon the countries already making progress in their own resources and environment to undertake such studies the first instance.

The United Nations world population plan, about to be presented to the World Population Conference, contains recommendations for continued national action to improve food, health, fertility, and research, promote education and so on. But it lacks a single new initiative which could capture the public imagination. A decentralised population watch, possibly as a component of Earthwatch programme, was agreed at the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972, would mark the World Population Conference in 1974 as a major step forward both in demographic and planetary thinking.

The author is Director of the Study International Organization and a consultant to the United Nations Population Division.

# Children are starving Children are dying Children are dying of starvation

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Last year the Government supported UNICEF to the extent of £800,000 (almost US\$2 million). In addition they contributed £250,000 (US\$631,313) which was more than one half the UNICEF requirement for well-drilling equipment for India.

In May 1974 the Government announced an increase of 60 per cent in its annual voluntary contribution as an expression of confidence in UNICEF. The total amount thereby became £1.3 million (US\$3 million).

During the year 1973, a further £215,000 (over half a million dollars) was made available to UNICEF through voluntary agencies, general fundraising activities, and the sale of Greeting Cards.

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# MEANS WHICH DEFEAT THE END

is a growing discrepancy between Turkey's stated aims and the methods used to achieve them. The former are admitted by a wide range of international opinion to be unreasonable. Since 1963 Turkish Cypriots had not the rights promised under the basic articles of the constitution which Turkey, Greece and Britain, had agreed. Western diplomats succeeded in dissuading Turkey from intervening in 1963 in the various crises which were willing to admit grievances against the Archbishop Makarios, at least partly justified, and to plunge into intervention after the final provocation of the Ioannides-Sampson coup which would have been able to expect her to intervene without seeing those grievances put to rights. The reason the Turkish went in on July 20, it is for the pleasure of Archbishop Makarios to unfettered power and Turkish Cypriots.

In practice they had taken this for ten years by barricading themselves inside a number of territorial enclaves, but at the price of accepting restrictions on their movements and forgoing any share in the general conduct of their country's affairs. The events of last month appeared to offer a chance to negotiate a new and better constitution, in which these enclaves would be preserved (and probably enlarged) not as military garrisons but as the territory of the Turkish state or canton within a bi-national federation. By the beginning of last week Mr Clerides, representing the Greek Cypriots at the Geneva talks, was apparently willing to accept this principle, although of course he could not comply with the Turkish government's demand that he accept their proposal in all its territorial exorbitance without even taking thirty-six hours to consult his colleagues. The Turkish government still asserts that this is their aim. They still disclaim any desire to partition Cyprus, still less to annex it. (In this they are probably sincere, for annexation would saddle them with the problem of governing a hostile Greek Cypriot population, while partition would enable Greece to establish a military base in Turkey's rear.) They still say that they want Cyprus to remain united (though not unitary) and independent. They still see themselves, and wish others to see them, as liberators and not conquerors.

That cannot change the fact that what they have actually done is to send three army divisions to Cyprus and occupy more than one third of its territory, clearly against the wishes of the majority of the population. Even for the Turkish Cypriots their action has been at best a mixed blessing. No doubt it has brought joy to many of the 66,000 who live north of the "Atrida Line". But what of the 44,000 who live south of it? Their sufferings since July 20 have been abundantly publicized by Turkish propaganda, and are not likely to cease now—unless the Turks allow themselves to be provoked into occupying the whole island, which is precisely what they say they do not want to do. It is clear that the "independence" of Cyprus, if it is to mean anything, is not compatible with the permanent occupation of one third of the island by Turkish troops. Nor can the Turkish Cypriots find true security under the permanent protection of Turkish bayonets. Turkey's aim must be to obtain conditions which will enable her to withdraw her troops, and which will enable the Turkish Cypriots to live in security after they have left. Those conditions can only be obtained by negotiation: negotiation between Turks and Greeks, but more especially between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. They will be much more difficult to obtain now than they would have been a week ago. But the effort still has to be made, and it is in the interest of both Turkish and Greek Cypriots to make it. The Greeks will be strongly tempted to take an "Arab" attitude, and refuse to negotiate on the basis of a fait accompli. The Turks may be equally tempted to take an "Israeli" attitude, and make any negotiation an almost impossible humiliation for their opponents. But the history of that other Middle Eastern conflict hardly suggests that either side would have anything to gain by following its example.

# ASSEMBLY MEN NOW

our Party in Scotland has had political realities. That leading of the decision at weekend's special conference was by an overwhelming majority, in one day instead of a drawn-out process of red-inked legislative assembly. Whether it was a conversion or a pledge, whether it has come in the form of a Scottish Nationalist appeal or the majority of delegates precisely what it is—these are all matters of political speculation. What is that this was a vote for political respect in Scotland today. It is an embarrassing clash of the Labour Government and the party in Scotland. For in London to have been a vote on devolution for Scotland expressed wishes in Scotland would have been a vote for the Government's plans would in all likelihood have had to be decided if the conference had their own Scottish executive in its rejection of the Scottish Nationalist's avoids that kind of confrontation. But what is more important is that the Scottish Nationalist party has been called the which the others have had. But the Nationalists

have done this by canalizing the support not only of those who believe in the full doctrine of independence but of a good many others who simply want some form of parliamentary devolution. That is the prevailing mood in Scotland today. Scotsmen have always been conscious of their national identity. Now, stimulated by the prospect of oil and encouraged by the Kilbrandon Commission whose report conferred official respectability on the idea of devolution, they want this identity to be expressed in constitutional arrangements. They want more control over their own affairs in general and the oil revenues in particular. The demand is usually expressed in only the most general terms and there are a number of people in Scotland, including more than might be suspected in the Scottish Labour Party, who believe that it is a mistake to make concessions to this point of view. Those who take this stand should not be caricatured as political Cautes. They fear constitutional changes of great moment being made in a mood of short-term party political expediency. They know that the history of Scottish nationalism has been one of ebbs and flows and they are not convinced that the present trend of feeling has become a settled national conviction. And they are disturbed at the prospect of Scottish public debate being diverted from questions of policy to endless constitutional tinkering. There is logic in such objections. But what has now been decided in effect is that, no matter what their theoretical merits, to campaign on such

grounds would be politically disastrous. They are all assembly men now. So the practical question is what kind of assembly. No stability could be expected from setting up a Scottish assembly in a grudging spirit with the minimum powers that a reluctant government in London felt it had to concede. It is better to involve the widest powers consistent with preserving the United Kingdom as a political and economic unit. It could be that once the Scottish people have taken one step along that road they will not be satisfied with any stopping place short of full independence. If so, it would be neither possible nor desirable to keep them within the United Kingdom against their wishes. But the purpose should be to devise a form of devolution that will give lasting satisfaction without repeated adjustment. The assembly must be directly elected and have legislative powers. But in what fields? The critical point is that Scotsmen should feel that they have sufficient control over their own economic and industrial affairs. This means going further than Kilbrandon. It means giving a Scottish executive a share of the oil revenue and control over much of the British Treasury's present expenditure in Scotland by putting it in the form of a block grant. But it does not follow that independent revenue raising powers need to be conferred as well, except conceivably as a small token in some fields. If a Scottish Executive had the right to determine its own level of public spending, as opposed to deciding how to use its money, then the economic integrity of the United Kingdom would be put in jeopardy.

# Collapse of Court Line

From Mr Peter Martin  
Sir, Your reports of the collapse of Court Line and its four operating subsidiaries leave many questions unanswered. In particular, it is important to answer the question why the Civil Aviation Authority did not successfully exercise the duty imposed upon it by the Civil Aviation Authority (Air Travel Organizers' Licences) Regulations 1972 to refuse to issue to the organizers' licences of the four operators well in advance of the collapse if it was no longer satisfied (as it could hardly have been) that each licence holder was capable of discharging his "actual and potential obligations in respect of the activities in which he was engaged". The bonding requirements, referred to by you in your leader, are imposed as a condition of the grant of the air travel organizers' licence and are only intended as a first aid measure—not as a guarantee of payment of ordinary trading liabilities. It is the duty of the CAA to secure that the licence holders are not discharged. Those who regarded the ATOL as a CAA "seal of approval" have been appallingly let down and it seems to me that the CAA has failed in its duty. The Government's intervention in the programme should be directed at the CAA rather than the "Government" unless, of course, the Government interfered in any way with the functions of the CAA in this matter. Further, it is worthwhile asking whether the bonding arrangements could be made, after the collapse of the aircraft of Court Line Aviation to be used, with their crews, to bring home the stranded holidaymakers so that, among other things, the bond could be used to improve the creditors' position instead of that of Court Line's competitors whose aircraft were chartered. Apart from the risk of seizure abroad for debt (which of course would place the secured creditors at a disadvantage now the time to consider whether the secured creditors of this sort of business should have the rights they do in our legal system as against ordinary creditors such as the holidaymakers? It is axiomatic in commercial life that companies do go bust; but it is axiomatic that a statutory should do so when a statutory

system exists to monitor their finances so as specifically to prevent just this sort of disaster. It is well to recall the words of part of paragraph 25 of the "Civil Aviation Policy Guidance" with reference to which the CAA is bound to exercise its functions:—"The Authority's powers under the regulations... are designed so that only those who act within the rules and who have financial resources to meet the arrangements shall engage in the organizing and wholesaling of air travel. The Authority should not use these powers to regulate competition among travel organizers." If the powers had been used rigorously this disaster would not have occurred in the way that it has: further, if there had been power to regulate competition by the use of the licensing system, some of the reasons for the failure might have been avoided. At the very least, and some weeks ago at that, an ATOL condition could have been imposed by the CAA preventing the licence holders from taking further deposits for more than nominal sums and restricting the collection of the balance of the tour price to a very short period before departure. If this had had the possible effect of bringing about quicker Government intervention to save the programme or a restriction of the unsecured losses to a much smaller amount than the purpose of such a move would have been met. For the future I suggest not only an extension of the bonding system but also a much more rigorous approach to its duties by the CAA. I write this letter particularly on behalf of my secretary and her husband due to go on holiday on August 23 with one of the group companies and to spend their holiday for this year (as they cannot book another) but £300 as well. The amount at issue hardly warrants a highly speculative action against the CAA to test the breach of duty argument in support of a claim for damages particularly with the severe costs penalty involved even if the action should be successful. But on general principles such an action is justified in the circumstances. Yours faithfully, PETER MARTIN, 181, Pall Mall, SW1 August 17.

# Turkish action in Cyprus

From Mr Philip Noel-Baker  
Sir, May I comment on your leading article "Turkish Aggression" (Aug 15) and on statements made on BBC Television on Aug 14 by the British Minister to the Nato Council, Mr Donald Logan. Mr Logan said that Nato was set up "to resist aggression by the Warsaw Pact" and that it could play no part in resisting aggression by one of its own signatory powers against another. In fact, the North Atlantic Treaty says: "The Parties reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" (ie, Chapter I of the Charter, which outlaw the use of national armed force). They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security. Of course the Treaty was made to restrain Stalin's sponsored aggressions. But it nowhere mentions Russia or the Warsaw Pact, which did not then exist. In winding up the debate by which the House of Commons voted the Treaty (Hansard, May 10, 1949), I said on behalf of the Government, with Ernest Bevin's support: "This is not an old power-politics alliance against Russia... it is a Pact against aggression and it is a Pact against the whole Treaty makes no sense unless it guarantees support against aggression, from wherever aggression may come. Article 6 specifically includes 'islands', of which Cyprus is one, in the area of Europe in which peace was guaranteed. To exclude Cyprus now because it is an independent democratic republic, and no longer British, would be a sophistry indeed. In your leading article, discussing the danger of a Greek war against Turkey, you say: 'It would obviously be preferable if the Great Powers could obviate the need for unilateral action by Greece by taking effective action against Turkey themselves.' You suggest various "sanctions" which the United States and the rest of the international community should apply at this stage"; a warning that "she (Turkey) will be regarded as the aggressor"; an embargo on arms; non-recognition of "any de facto partition"; a pledge of international support for the rights of Greek Cypriots including the independence and unity of their country." These are all sound measures, but are they enough? As you say, Turkey is an aggressor in flagrant violation of the Nato Pact and the United Nations Charter. It is undiminished by her acceptance of the second cease fire. That appears to be as fraudulent as her acceptance of the first. In any case there can be no acceptable negotiations until Turkish troops leave Cyprus. Why should not Mr Callaghan, who was so gravely deceived and humiliated at Geneva, now ask Nato to propose in the United Nations Assembly the withdrawal of Ambassadors of United Nations Members from Ankara? Might Nato not also propose that the armies of Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and the Soviet

Union should cut off sea communication between Turkey and Cyprus for as long as is required? A "peaceful blockade", of which international lawyers used to challenge such a use of power in support of Nato and the United Nations Charter. It would be a bloodless, but immensely important, assertion of "the rule of law", to which the Nato Treaty commits its members. What is the alternative? Turkish fait accompli accepted? Cyprus another, and not less troubled, Palestine; constant danger to the British bases; a serious blow to the moral and legal basis of the Nato treaty; another betrayal of the United Nations Charter. Not least, we should save the Turkish people from the future perils into which their "hawks" may lead them as the United Nations saved the British people over Suez 18 years ago. Yours, etc. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER, 16 South Eaton Place, SW, August 18.

From Brigadier W. M. T. Magan  
Sir, When the Greek colonels seized power in Cyprus, they set up the most clearly predictable international situation we have seen for a long time. The prime Turkish interest in Cyprus has remained strategic since, in 1878, the Sultan handed the administration of the island to Britain in order to safeguard the southern flank of his eastern provinces from Russia. British withdrawal from Cyprus, together with the determined Enostra campaign for union of Cyprus with Greece, raised in Turkish eyes the prospect of a possible future communist Greek government granting Russia facilities in Cyprus. During the past fifteen years, Turkish governments have made it plain beyond doubt that they could not accept that risk; and that they were ready to carry out armed landings to prevent it. It was therefore inevitable when the Greek colonels put an end to Cypriot independence that Turkey would invade Cyprus, and do so quickly before the colonels could consolidate their hold on power. It is equally clear that the Turks had the military capacity to realize whatever plans they judged necessary to preserve the strategic integrity of their southern flank. The Turkish government did not act on impulse. The plans, political and military, must have been worked out long ago, with great care over many years. That Turkey would probably rather not have a physical commitment on the island is suggested by the fact that she has held her hand for fifteen years. This factor provides interesting diplomatic opportunities, so long as it is kept in mind that in this matter for Turkey her strategic defence interests are paramount. Yours faithfully, W. M. T. MAGAN, St Michael's House, Peckham Bush, near Tonbridge, Kent, August 15.

# Britain's economic plight

From Professor Lord Kahn  
Sir, In his article (The Times, Aug 13), Professor Michael Lipton points out that the prospective current account balance of payments deficit of the United Kingdom is likely to be of the order of £4,100 million, or about 6 per cent of GNP, and the equivalent of 10 per cent of personal consumption. I do not disagree with Professor Lipton about the importance of reducing our deficit rapidly, but it is complete nonsense to write, as he does, of eliminating it in one single year. Apart from the political impossibility of cutting consumption by 10 per cent, the necessary markets for the additional exports, if they could be found at all (most unlikely), could be found with the necessary speed only by a disaster in the United Kingdom as a political and economic unit. It could be that once the Scottish people have taken one step along that road they will not be satisfied with any stopping place short of full independence. If so, it would be neither possible nor desirable to keep them within the United Kingdom against their wishes. But the purpose should be to devise a form of devolution that will give lasting satisfaction without repeated adjustment. The assembly must be directly elected and have legislative powers. But in what fields? The critical point is that Scotsmen should feel that they have sufficient control over their own economic and industrial affairs. This means going further than Kilbrandon. It means giving a Scottish executive a share of the oil revenue and control over much of the British Treasury's present expenditure in Scotland by putting it in the form of a block grant. But it does not follow that independent revenue raising powers need to be conferred as well, except conceivably as a small token in some fields. If a Scottish Executive had the right to determine its own level of public spending, as opposed to deciding how to use its money, then the economic integrity of the United Kingdom would be put in jeopardy.

Any line of argument which suggests that a ready solution to our problem lies merely in even higher taxation of the better paid section of the community is extremely dangerous not only because of its disincentive effect on the country's productive resources but also because it tends to perpetuate the present national apathy, the fatal "never had it so good" illusion, which successive governments have condoned and thus ducked the social need for radical economic reform which must inevitably involve sacrifice by all but the most impoverished levels in the community. As Professor Lipton suggests, even worse measures will be forced on us if this situation is not squarely faced, and the harsh reality of the situation is that squeezing the better paid will not significantly lessen the sacrifices inevitably to be demanded of the overwhelmingly more numerous underpaid. No politician of any party should allow us to be persuaded otherwise. Yours faithfully, RUPERT WITHERS, Flat 24, 100 Lancaster Gate, W2, August 18.

From Mr Paul Derrick  
Sir, Professor Michael Lipton is persuasive when he writes that the 10 per cent cut in consumption is needed; but less than convincing when he argues that it can be achieved through salary cuts by Ministers, company directors and others and help for the disabled, working widows, nurses, dustmen and postmen. He wants consumption to be cut by rising prices, by wage increases being kept at a minimum in the face of rising prices, and by higher profits finance investment—all in a democratic society. The "thoughtful militants" to whom he refers are not likely to be very impressed by this arrangement or to be willing to exercise the restraint in wage claims to provide the higher profits required. As the TUC said in 1968 trade unionists do not see why they should be expected to exercise restraint in wage claims in order to make the lives of shareholders more comfortable. Ministers and company directors earn their incomes and pay fairly high marginal rates of tax on their earnings; but are thoughtful militants likely to be willing to exercise restraint in wage claims for the sake of higher profits? If the restraint Professor Lipton says is needed is to be forthcoming it is going to be necessary to make the present controls over dividends permanent by setting a permanent limit on the return as well as the liability of the shareholder so that industry is run in the interests of the community in the kind of way pioneered by Robert Owen at New Lanark instead of for the profit of private shareholders. It is to say it is going to be necessary to implement Clause Four of the Labour Party constitution more fully than is proposed in the Government's recent White Paper on public ownership. Yours faithfully, PAUL DERRICK, Robert Owen Association, 30 Wandsworth Bridge Road, SW6, August 15.

# University discipline

From Mr P. Rickard  
Sir, In a letter on university discipline published on August 13, Mr R. Barlow makes much of the fact that university students now have the vote. While not wishing to go into the motives which led a recent government to lower the voting age to 18, (they may even be idealists), I doubt whether the most sanguine of those members of Parliament who voted for the innovation, or of those members of the public who approved of it, imagined that an immense leap forward in university discipline would be made by education as distinct from that of politics. No magic wand, simultaneously waved, enabled the newly enfranchised age-groups to know more than they had known before, to be more enlightened, more literate or better qualified to pursue higher education. Having the vote is not a qualification for admission to a university, and, so far as I am aware, there has been no serious proposal that it should be made. To seek higher education is first to admit, however tacitly, that there is at least something that one does not know, and, secondly, to assume or at least to hope that someone else knows it, and might be induced to impart the knowledge to a not unimportant part) to supply the missing information. There is, then, a certain amount of unavoidable humiliation in the pursuit of knowledge, for the seeker has to admit

to himself sooner or later that he is seeking it because he hasn't got it; but that is a hurdle which most students clear without undue nervousness. It is, however, very difficult and possibly even irresponsible for the teacher to regard the taught as his equals in the relevant domain, a domain which the taught have after all voluntarily chosen, with all its attendant disadvantages, because they had something to gain thereby, and considered that the gain outweighed the handicap of provisional inequality. Mr Barlow is quite right: dons are not (I am thankful to say) appointed for their administrative or political abilities. But students, too, have no particular qualifications in those domains. Stalemate, I think. "Why are the universities less democratic than the rest of the nation?" Mr Barlow asks. (He has forgotten to mention nurseries, kindergartens and schools: the Children's Charter has not yet, I think, been implemented.) Might it not just conceivably be because the principle of "one man, one vote" is one which, when one thinks seriously of its implications (and I cordially invite Mr Barlow to do so, perhaps for the first time), is quite unworkable in an institution dedicated, not to the pursuit of knowledge and improvement? Yours faithfully, P. RICKARD, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, August 13.

# ion and crime

Professor M. Hamerton  
contributions which you stated on TV and violence do make us wonder how much easier it is to answer questions to be confident of a confident proof that confidence ed. It has been correctly out that the increase of in our society correlates with the spread of TV. But by itself does not make a connection; and no man assert that there have been changes in society which are equally responsible—or. For instance, the "child-v" might, with equal justification, do not assert that the ad doctrines (or, to be just, of widespread misunderstandings doctrines) is productive; but neither could I deny it. right to be restrained in violence on TV; but let include ourselves into what we have found the root of the wicked box. Yours faithfully, MERTON, Head of Department of Psychology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

August 13 on Drumbrule, there are limitless points that can be chosen for special comment. This, Sir Andrew Gilchrist, Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, has sought to do in your issue. As the National Trust for Scotland both in your leading article and in many other quarters has received considerable prominence over Drumbrule, it is important in the context of Sir Andrew Gilchrist's letter to give reassurance of the Trust's concern for the appropriate developments in the Kyle of Lochalsh area and on the estate of Balmacara which includes Drumbrule. Ross and Cromarty County Council and the Trust, united in their opposition to the Drumbrule project, have been as jointly concerned with the forthcoming developments in connexion with the Admiralty's plans for the British Underwater Test and Evaluation Centre (BUTEC). This project will absorb most of the suitable land around Kyle itself which may be used for the construction of houses. The estimated requirement for labour may ultimately exceed 90, which is treble the present unemployment figure and it is hoped that many may be recruited for a variety of skills locally. It will be seen therefore that in the whole parish of Lochalsh all available labour can be absorbed. Equally it demonstrates that it is developments of this size that seem to be right and to be quite disproportionate pressures and demands that would follow a construction site for oil platforms. In addition to BUTEC, the guaranteed continuation of the railway line to Kyle also helps to maintain the prospect of employment and of other small industries, thus

confirming the wisdom of the Highlands and Islands Board in their plans to establish an Advance Factory at Kyle. Yours faithfully, JAMIE STORMONTH DARLING, 1 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Aug 16.

Population control  
From Mr J. M. Green  
Sir, In your leader on August 15 you appear to be advocating a totally laissez faire attitude to population control, arguing that we should be able to "cope" with a 4,750,000 increase by 2011, assuming all goes as predicted. While I agree that direct government action is not desirable, I feel nevertheless that there is a strong need for a continuing propaganda campaign about the social desirability of limiting families to two children. The limitations in world resources should make us feel that we cannot look on any significant population increase (and roughly 10 per cent is significant) with complacency. This is especially true when one considers that the populations of underdeveloped countries are likely to increase at a much higher rate, and will indirectly affect us by using up a proportionately larger share of those same, limited, resources. Contrary to popular belief, this country is not an island, but part of the main, and we are therefore affected by, and affect, the rest of the world. Yours faithfully, J. M. GREEN, Flat 61, Highview, Byron Way, Northolt, Middlesex, August 15.

# The Panovs in Britain

From Mrs Pamela Manson  
Sir, The splendid thing about England is that it is a free country. That is why its citizens were allowed to demonstrate on behalf of the Panovs against their cruel treatment by the Soviet Government. For the Panovs to be able to take part in a demonstration on behalf of their friend Victor Polsky, while on a visit to this country, is for the Panovs a taste of the fruits of true freedom denied them in Russia.

# HMSO printing dispute

From the Secretary-General of the Law Society  
Sir, Today's (August 15) article by your Legal Correspondent suggests that while it is unfortunate that the strike by the government printers has resulted in the non-publication so far of 34 Acts of Parliament which have received the Royal Assent, the public should not be too worried. Surely, however, it must be a serious matter for the public if they are to be answerable to laws which cannot be ascertained, and it is certainly serious for lawyers who are expected to be able to advise on laws which are already in force but which they have extreme difficulty in finding. As your Correspondent states the Lord Chancellor's Department is doing its best to keep the courts informed of new law which has to be applied, but nevertheless the general promulgation of the law, which is an essential part of the administration of the legal system, has for the moment completely broken down. It may well be that criminal sanctions will only be applied in the most extreme cases whilst the present situation lasts, but the public cannot suffer in many ways through lack of adequate advice from lawyers, and until the Acts are published lawyers are clearly in a most invidious situation, being unable to tell their clients what the law is. If the statutes concerned affected

# Royal Agricultural Hall

From Mr Cedric Price  
Sir, Sir John Betjeman and his friends (August 15) must be suffering from architectural amnesia to compare that third rate building with the Crystal Palace. I look forward to their appeal for the saving of Earls Court. Thank goodness they were all too young to appeal on behalf of old Newgate Jail. Yours faithfully, CEDRIC PRICE, 38 Alfred Place, WC1, August 15.

# buie and after

Director of the National Trust for Scotland  
an issue of such momentous importance as that by your leading article of





COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE August 18: Divine Service was held in Craibie Parish Church this morning.

The Queen will open the new headquarters of the Royal Academy of Dancing at Vicarage Crescent, Battersea, on November 6.

Marriages

Sir Theo Crawford and Miss P. Chatter The marriage took place on Saturday, August 17, at St Peter's Church, Parham, between Sir Theo Crawford, of Surrington, Surrey, and Miss Patricia Chatter, of Pulborough, Sussex.

Mr R. Thompson and Miss M. M. McKay The marriage took place on Saturday at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Today's engagements Exhibition: Ancient British, 3100 BC to AD 640, British Museum, 10-5.

Birthdays today Sir Alexander Brebner, 91; Sir Lionel Brett, 63; Right Rev Dr R. A. Allison, 64; Mr David Gubbins, 52; Lord Evans of Hunsbury, 75; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Helburn, 60; Mr Richard Ingens, 37; Sir Alec Kirkbride, 77; Sir Hubert Pitman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

Latest wills Latest estates include (not before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard

Memorial service Sir Frederick Brundrett A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25.

3 Course Dinner in London 7 1/2p

(The Friendship is free)

London is a lonely, friendless place for the homeless and for many of the old people who have been left behind in dismal rooms. Some are just bewildered by life today, some are problem people. All of them need friendship, even more than material aid—though plenty need a simple square meal.

The Hoxton Centre, with aid from Help the Aged, provides both. Friendship from hardworking young people like 'Kipper' who does a round among down and outs till the small hours; and Judith who gives old Mrs White almost the only visits she gets.

Their devoted, realistic help enables us to provide a nourishing meal for 7 1/2p (yes, even in 1974), holidays at exceptionally low cost, and soon a workroom where they can make friends and a little money to eke out their pensions.

Hon. Treasurer, the Right Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T9L, 8 Denman Street, London, W1A 2AP

\*£150 makes a Help the Aged flat in memory of someone dear to you.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. X. Benito and Mme L. Fecher The engagement is announced between Simon Xavier, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. M. Benito, of Altea, Alicante, Spain, and Lynsey, elder daughter of Mrs J. C. Hatherill-Stephenson and the late M. D. Pecher and step-daughter of Mr J. C. Hatherill-Stephenson, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Mr A. H. Began and Miss S. J. Porter The marriage will take place on August 24 between Alex, son of Professor and Mrs C. W. L. Began, of Cardiff, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Porter, of Denford, Northamptonshire.

Mr D. P. J. Crabtree and Miss J. E. Ritchie The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs N. N. Crabtree, of Lane End, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, and Jean, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. A. Ritchie, of Fortway, Brantford, Devon.

Mr R. A. Douse and Miss L. L. Hayes The engagement is announced between Raymond, son of Mr and Mrs R. C. R. Douse, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Christine, daughter of Mr J. J. Hayes of Melbourne, Australia, and Dr J. J. Hayes, of Moreton, Cheshire.

Mr D. K. Evans and Miss J. J. Orwin The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Evans, of Kingston, Jamaica, and Jennifer Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. D. Orwin, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. P. M. H. Evelyn and Miss A. P. Lindell The engagement is announced, the marriage will take place quietly in London on September 26, between Patrick Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, and Anne Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. C. Lindell, of Northwood House, Sharpshorne, Sussex.

Mr D. F. Hill and Miss A. Biddlecombe The engagement is announced between David Foster, son of Captain D. C. Hill, DSO, RN, and Mrs C. Hill, of London, and Anne Biddlecombe, daughter of Major J. Biddlecombe, and Mrs D. Biddlecombe, of Well Cottage, Seal, Kent.

Mr D. E. Johns and Miss A. L. Hollis The engagement is announced between Duncan Edward, son of Mr and Mrs S. H. Johns, of College Farm, Wasperton, Warwickshire, and Anne Margaret Loraine, younger daughter of Colonel E. C. Hollis, OBE, of Georgetown, Guyana, and Mrs B. Hollis, of Trinity Road, Whitehall, Leicester.

Mr C. E. McWhannell and Miss W. S. Robertson The engagement is announced between Colin Ellis, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. McWhannell, of 5 St Anne's, Helier, Jersey, and Willis Smith, younger daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, and the late Mrs Jean Robertson, of Byeways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. H. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor The engagement is announced between Stuart Hamilton, younger son of Mr and Mrs Sam Maxwell, of Taunamaru, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. E. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. E. Butler The engagement is announced between Colin, eldest son of Mrs R. Patterson, and the late Mr J. A. C. Patterson, of Irlfield, Sussex, and Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. Butler, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

Missionary societies agree to work together

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent The greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new joint working party.

The latest report of the joint working party drawn from the CMS and the USPG has just been published. It is a landmark in the setting up of the working party which is heralded as a first step towards merging the societies, but the report finds that an irrelevancy at the moment.

Academic record set by Balliol Balliol College has set a record by taking 33 first-class honours degrees in the 1974 final honours schools examinations of Oxford University.

But the side of top college in the league table based on the examination results is in some doubt. St Anne's College has the greatest proportion of first and second-class degrees, while Corpus Christi, last year's unopposed winner, scored most points in the so-called Norrington table.

The proportion of first-class degrees went up again this year. It is 12.6 per cent, compared with 12 per cent last year and 11.3 per cent in 1972. But the improvement was due to the fact that the average went up from 12 per cent to 13.2 per cent.

Appointments in the Forces Royal Navy ADMIRAL: Sir Andrew Lewis, Retd. Lt. Sept 8. VICE-ADMIRAL: Sir Michael Fell, Retd. Lt. Sept 8. REAR-ADMIRAL: I. G. W. Robertson, Retd. Lt. Oct 7.

RESULTS TABLE Table with columns: Men's colleges, I, II, III, pass, Total. Lists various colleges and their performance metrics.

PERCENTAGES Table with columns: Men's colleges, I, II, III, pass, Total. Shows percentage breakdown for various colleges.

NORRINGTON Table with columns: Men's colleges, P, Max pass, per cent, Pos. Lists Norrington table results for various colleges.

Women's colleges Table with columns: I, II, III, pass, Total. Lists women's college performance metrics.

Men's colleges Table with columns: P, Max pass, per cent, Pos. Lists men's college performance metrics.

Women's colleges Table with columns: P, Max pass, per cent, Pos. Lists women's college performance metrics.

By a Special Correspondent The farming structure of Israel is quite different from that of any other democracy. It has evolved from the early years of the century when non-socialist Jewish immigrants from Europe adopted cooperative principles on a socialist pattern.

Science report

Aging: Mortality and immune response

Tests on old people in Australia have shown that the rate of death in old age is associated with certain indices of resistance to infection. That is the case even when infection is caused by the same organism.

The antibody tests, which were done on serum samples, extended the evaluation to the actual production of antibody by the antibody-secreting cells.

On all three of these tests, there were significant differences between people under 25 and those over 60. Only the DTH reaction was used in the evaluation of the 52 volunteers over 80.

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condition that the remarries. Fragmentation is not permitted. The moshav community is responsible to the farmer for minimum subsistence so long as he fulfils his obligations to it, including payment of an annual moshav tax.

By a Special Correspondent The farming structure of Israel is quite different from that of any other democracy. It has evolved from the early years of the century when non-socialist Jewish immigrants from Europe adopted cooperative principles on a socialist pattern.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, August 18, 1949 From Our Own Correspondent Frankfurt, Aug 17.—Although no federal decision has yet been made by any of the German parties, enough has been said in public since the elections on Sunday to give the people a clear picture of the positions of the Christian Democrats and the Socialists in the new Parliament.

Latest appointments INLAND REVENUE: Mr M. I. Prevet, a deputy chief valuer at the Birmingham office, to succeed Mr W. A. Hobbs as chief valuer. Mr C. H. Tinsley is to become a deputy chief valuer in the Scotland branch. Mr B. Beesley succeeds Mr M. L. Barclay as chief valuer. Mr J. Gilchrist becomes an assistant chief valuer.

Specimen chess game in British championship The following game was played in the ninth round of the British chess championship at Glastonbury on Saturday. The winner is listed below.

ENGLISH OPENING Table with columns: W, White, B, Black. Lists chess moves for an English opening.

£50,000 winner The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number AT 570205. The winner lives in Stirling.

Signor Aldo Palazzeschi The Italian writer, died in Rome on Saturday at the age of 89. He was born Aldo Giurlani in Florence, the son of a shopkeeper, and became well known for his novel, *Soave Materassi* in 1925, which told the story of two Florentine seamstresses who adopt their nephew—a boy who has an irresistible way of getting what he wants. They indulge him until he departs for

Collective and cooperative enterprises in Israel By a Special Correspondent The farming structure of Israel is quite different from that of any other democracy. It has evolved from the early years of the century when non-socialist Jewish immigrants from Europe adopted cooperative principles on a socialist pattern.

Agriculture By a Special Correspondent The farming structure of Israel is quite different from that of any other democracy. It has evolved from the early years of the century when non-socialist Jewish immigrants from Europe adopted cooperative principles on a socialist pattern.

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OBITUARY

HERR JAN TSCHICHOLD Influential typographer

Jan Tschichold, the distinguished typographer, has died in Switzerland, at the age of 72. Stanley Morison and he were the two most influential typographers of the twentieth century—Morison as historian and purposeful adviser and Tschichold as all-round teacher and practitioner.

He was born in Leipzig, the son of a signwriter, and came to books and type from calligraphy which he began to teach at the precocious age of 18 and to which he gave a lifetime's study and affection. In 1923, outraged by the low standards of jobbing typography and inspired by what he had seen at the first Bauhaus exhibition at Weimar, Tschichold launched the battle for a revolution in typographic design. It was a time of manifestos, and his, entitled *Elementare Typographie* (followed three years later by his first book, *Die neue Typographie*), was a trumpet-call for simplicity and clarity, the effects of which were profound.

In 1926 Tschichold had accepted a teaching post at the Munich College of Printing, but with the advent of Hitler he was at once under attack for his alleged Kultur Bolshevismus of his ideas. Like Morison 17 years before him, though in much more alarming circumstances, he was briefly imprisoned. He found refuge in Switzerland, but the country was not welcoming him at first. He had to struggle hard to establish himself, though his reputation abroad was growing. A course of lectures in Denmark in 1925 was soon followed by an exhibition at the Bauhaus of the auspices of the firm of Lund Humphries. But his most fruitful period in England was in 1928 after a year as lecturer in malignant disease in Aberdeen University when he had appointed as lecturer in bacteriology in Glasgow University and bacteriologist to Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

Professor Robert Cruickshank, who died on Friday at the age of 74, was Sir Alexander Fleming's successor as professor of bacteriology at St Mary's Hospital, London, and had a brilliant academic career as a student, once he had established himself as a bacteriologist he tended more to the administrative side and it was in this capacity, both in the academic and the public health field, that he established himself as one of the leading bacteriologists in his specialty. In thus forging a strong link between academic and public health bacteriology he played a most valuable part in an era when such collaboration was beginning to provide a cross-fertilization that has proved an inestimable benefit both to bacteriology (or microbiology as it is now known) and public health.

Robert Cruickshank was born in Aberdeen in 1922 and proceeded to his MD with "highest honours" three years later. He held the Anderson Travelling Fellowship in Glasgow University from 1922 to 1924. There then followed spells as resident medical officer in the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Glasgow and in the Belvedere Hospital for Infectious Diseases. These two appointments, and particularly the latter, gave him a sound clinical background in bacterial diseases which was to prove most useful to him when he finally settled in his specialty.

This he did in 1928 after a year as lecturer in malignant disease in Aberdeen University when he had appointed as lecturer in bacteriology in Glasgow University and bacteriologist to Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Eight years later when the London County Council reorganized its pathological services, he accepted an invitation to become one of its first pathologists. Here he organized a most efficient service which all too soon was to be subordinated and stand up to a brilliant academic career as a student, once he had established himself as a bacteriologist he tended more to the administrative side and it was in this capacity, both in the academic and the public health field, that he established himself as one of the leading bacteriologists in his specialty.

His writings were mainly articles in medical journals, but he himself applied his knowledge as an embryologist in the control of infectious diseases. He was also editor of the leading British textbook on the subject *Medical Microbiology*, a best-seller which was first published in 1925, and a volume textbook largely written by past and present members of the staff of the microbiology department in Edinburgh. It was appointed CBE in 1968 and he was also awarded him an honorary LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1968.

Other works included *Codice di Perella*, a posthumous work, as well as posthumous short stories. He would bring to the death knell of the forestry industry. He also restricted any expansion of the rural economy. The transfer tax will be a confidence trick. Captain P. L. ...

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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### Expansion of money supply in last three months puts annual growth rate at 7.2 pc

London. A sharp reversal of recent supply trends seems to be the main message of the monthly banking figures released today by the Bank of England.

A broadly-defined money supply (M3) rose by £1,050m, or 7.2 per cent, in the first half of the year. The narrowly-defined supply (M1) also increased significantly after two months of decline.

These increases are noted by the Bank of England as exceptional factors, and were "an unusually (and locally) large central Government deficit during the weeks, while at the same time the general public bought a smaller amount of gilt-edged stocks", the Bank said.

The Bank also mentions higher banking to the Government and an increase in £473m in United Kingdom residents' foreign deposits as contributing to the sharp rise in M3. It says that "a fair amount" of £473m was due to oil companies building up balances in anticipation of payments due shortly after the end of the year.

Even when £473m has been deducted from the July M3 has been rising at an annual rate of 7.2 per cent in last three months for figures are available.

Key supply figures for earlier months have been revised and it appears that growth in M3 had in fact to almost nothing in

	M1	M2	M3	Percentage change from 12 months earlier
1973				
July	12.7	29.0	17.8	18.2
Aug	12.6	28.6	10.5	39.6
Sept	12.4	30.3	2.9	39.7
Oct	12.2	31.1	-17.1	32.4
Nov	12.3	31.5	-9.5	28.1
Dec	12.3	32.3	-0.9	28.9
1974				
Jan	12.4	32.9	-6.4	27.1
Feb	12.3	33.5	-2.0	27.3
March	12.3	33.5	-2.1	18.9
April	12.6	33.5	7.6	8.3
May	12.5	33.6	9.4	2.2
June	12.4	33.5	6.3	0.6
July	12.8	34.6	-0.6	13.3

May and June. The return to a growth rate of between 5 and 10 per cent, if sustained, would therefore be a significant reversal.

The medium-dated "tap" stock, one of the Government's ways of financing its deficit, was exhausted late in July and has not yet been replaced, despite market speculation that a replacement was likely at various times in the past month. Failure to renew the stock does suggest that the Bank of England is trying hard to compensate for the big increase in M1 in July by a smaller increase in August.

There was also a resumption of the growth in acceptance business which was a marked feature of the first quarter of

this year. Altogether, acceptances outstanding increased by £138m to yield a July total 55 per cent higher than a year earlier. This followed three months in which acceptance business had stagnated.

Industry has had no difficulty in raising finance during recent months. Total lending to the private sector rose by £615m compared with £565m in June, which was itself the highest level this year.

The Bank of England attributes this increase to greater needs for working capital, particularly because of the higher cost of replacing stocks and companies' problems in obtaining external finance from sources other than the bank.

Although July's figures may turn out to be a temporary breakaway from trend they are likely to revive the debate about the wisdom of the abrupt deceleration of money supply growth which took place earlier this year. Some monetary economists have argued that the slowdown was too sharp, and might be the harbinger of recession.

Others have claimed that a slowdown was necessary and that the money supply figures by themselves were deceptive. Credit has not been tight recently, as evidenced by the bank lending figures, and much of the money supply deceleration was due to the elimination of arbitrage operations.

One sign of the cut in arbitrage operations is the fall in banks' liabilities of sterling certificates of deposit from £5,111m in November, 1973 to £5,102m last month.

### Russians to pay 85pc more for gas from Iran

From Our Own Correspondent Tehran, Aug 18

After negotiating for 10 days behind closed doors, a new price of 57 cents for every 1,000 cu ft of gas has been agreed between Iran and the Soviet Union, which annually imports 10,000 million cu metres of Iranian natural gas.

The new price compared with the old price of 30.7 cents represents an increase of more than 85 per cent, but it is a drop of 5 cents on Iran's original demand and an increase of about 10 cents on the last offer made by the Russians when Dr Toghj Mousadeghi, the managing director of the National Iranian Gas Company, went to Moscow about two months ago to negotiate a new price for the Iranian negotiating team was headed by Mr Ahmad Memarzadeh, deputy minister for foreign trade and his Russian counterpart at the talks was Mr Nicolas Osipov.

The Iranian negotiating team was headed by Mr Ahmad Memarzadeh, deputy minister for foreign trade and his Russian counterpart at the talks was Mr Nicolas Osipov.

Iran has previously stated that unless some satisfactory conclusion was reached with the Soviet Union, the tripartite negotiation would have to wait.

Announcing the agreement yesterday a spokesman for the National Iranian Oil Company said the agreement had opened the way for Russian participation in some of the vast development projects Iran was implementing.

Recently Soviet experts have come to Iran to conduct preliminary talks on prospecting and exploiting oil in Iran's two northern provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran.

It is expected that oil agreements similar to the service contracts recently made with western companies might be made with the Soviet Union.

The Iranian demand of 62 cents itself contained a discount of 50 per cent for the Russians, but the agreement has increased this discount even further.

Mobil N Sea find Mobil announced last month preliminary testing had indicated the possibility of a "promising" new oil and gas discovery in the North Sea close to its finds in the Beryl field.

### BSC restive at Government delay in authorizing planned closures

By Peter Hill

Decisions stemming from the Government review of the British Steel Corporation's planned closure programme are not expected to emerge before October.

Since Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, initiated the review in May, the BSC and particularly Dr Monty Finnis, its chairman, has expressed grave concern at the effects of a prolonged review on its £3,000m investment programme.

These fears were underlined yesterday by Mr Leonard Kingshot, the BSC's managing director, who said the corporation's future profitability would be undermined by delays in the planned shutdown of uneconomic units.

His comments coincided with publication of a study which argued that the BSC move to a new steelmaking site at Shotton plant in north Wales should be prevented.

About 30,000 jobs are scheduled to disappear as plants are closed and replaced by improved steelmaking units designed to lift the state steel industry's output to between 33 million and 35 million tonnes annually in the 1980s.

In recent weeks Dr Finnis has spoken out on the need for early decisions on plant closures, because of the large sums involved in building new plants.

He has made clear his determination to press ahead with the programme, since the BSC regards the closures as an integral part of its development strategy.

His remarks have led to concern both in Whitehall and in trade union circles. The Government, it seems, is anxious to avoid a confrontation with the BSC chairman over the closure review.

At the same time it is concerned that workers who could be affected should not regard it as a cosmetic exercise but rather as a genuine and thorough examination of the social and economic consequences that could arise.

Later this week Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, who is in charge of the review is to visit plants at Shotton, where 2,000 workers could lose their jobs under the programme, and at Shotton. Undoubtedly he will seek to reassure the workers of the thoroughness of the review.

The study relating to the supposed closure of steelmaking processes at Shotton stressed the social consequences arising from a loss of 7,500 jobs in an area of increasing population with little alternative employment.

Lord Beswick will be told that for an investment of between £70m-£80m (against a BSC estimate of £125m) the plant could be made more profitable and would be better placed to serve leading customers, particularly on Merseyside, than if steel was brought from South Wales.

While there are indications that the state steel undertaking might be prepared to consider certain changes in its pro-

gramme, clearly the outcome of the review will turn very much on the result of the expected autumn General Election.

Referring to the closure programme in an article in *British Steel*, the corporation's quarterly journal, Mr Kingshot said: "Failure to achieve planned efficiency due to maintaining the use of uneconomic plant, poor management in terms of cost performance, or the pursuit of uncommercial pricing policies, would increase the corporation's break-even profitability and deprive the industry of funds to complete the capital investment programme on an appropriate basis."

The BSC, he said, placed great reliance on the profit contribution arising from new investment. Over the next five years about 70 per cent of the profit improvement for which the BSC was aiming would result from the current investment programme.

In a reference to the corporation's £56m pre-tax profit last year, Mr Kingshot said that the BSC should have a profit of £170m a year if the government target of an 8 per cent return was extended to 1980. Last year the return on assets was 6.3 per cent.

In financing its £3,000m capital expenditure programme, the BSC had accepted that it should generate sufficient internal funds to support 50 per cent of the investment, with the balance coming from the Government and the international money market.

### Review may be key to state aircraft proposals

By David Blake

Nationalization plans for Britain's aircraft industry are to be revealed by a joint working party of the TUC, the Labour Party and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions tomorrow.

The proposals, which come after several months of detailed study, most of which has been carried out by the Engineering Unions, are to be published in a joint document by the three groups. But they do not have the status of a White Paper.

Last Thursday Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, made it clear that the Labour Government had not done sufficient work on its planned nationalization of airframe production to be able to produce detailed proposals.

But since Mr Benn has been a member of the working party which has drawn up the plans, and since they have already been endorsed by the unions involved in the aircraft industry, they are likely to be influential in deciding government policy.

At the end of June, unions in the engineering industry approved proposals which are to provide the basis of the latest scheme.

At their annual policy-making conference, the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions accepted a scheme which called for the merger and nationalization of both the British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker Siddeley Aviation, together with major assets in the guided missile field. This would form a British National Aerospace Corporation.

But the proposals would exclude Rolls-Royce on the grounds that it should be allowed to continue selling engines to foreign airframe manufacturers, and would leave any involvement in a scheme which would nationalize such as electronic gear to aircraft manufacturers) to future investment by the proposed National Enterprise Board.

The most controversial of the proposals put forward by the trade unions involved in the industry is that compensation should be reduced on the grounds that both the leading companies in the industry have received large government grants over the past few years.

The unions argued that these should be taken into account in calculating any compensation to be paid to the owners of BAC and Hawker Siddeley. In addition they argued that it would be extremely harmful for any new state-owned corporation to be burdened with heavy interest payments which might damage its competitiveness.

### Health tax sensitive by BI soon

offensive on government for a health tax is being led by the Confederation of British Industry. It is drawing a detailed case to put to the Commons Select Committee set up under Chancellor's recent Green proposals.

A CBI health tax working under Mr Douglas Morrison, finance committee man, met last week to look at the first battle.

The CBI's main fear is of the proposed tax on small businessmen.

CBI spokesman stressed today that it was not a health tax as such, but a confederation will tell select committee it objects to a levy being superimposed on all Britain's other

will therefore be calling complete review of the tax system rather than what it sees as piecemeal untative changes.

CBI said the health tax not lead to any redistribution of wealth from rich to poor, but it would be substantially reduced.

spokesman said: "The administrative complexities of a first study to be disseminated to the likely

area hardships: The union's proposed wealth capital transfer taxes could a catastrophic effect in areas, the Scottish Land's Federation claimed yesterday.

proposals, with other taxation, would bring such fragmentation that it would ring the death knell of a present structure of future and forestry industry.

It said, "We do not intend to restrict any development or expansion of rural expansion. The on the rural economy be catastrophic. The Capital Transfer Tax will be a blow to confidence in the industry". Captain P. L. Campbell, convenor of deration, said.

### Euroloans already close to 1973 peak

From Our US Economics Correspondent Washington, Aug 18

Published Eurocurrency credits so far this year almost equal the total volume seen in 1973. The second quarter of this year saw \$12,548.6m (about £5,228.6m) worth of new credits granted in the Euromarkets, following \$7,189.9m in the first quarter, to produce a joint total of \$28.5m short of the final 1973 figure.

New data published in the International Monetary Fund's *Survey* today and based on World Bank figures show that 80 per cent of all publicized lending in the first half of this year was to governments, or institutions that had government guarantees.

Industrial countries accounted for \$13,100m of the first half total, with the United Kingdom, Italy and France between them accounting for 75.2 per cent of the loans taken in the Euromarkets by industrial countries.

The new figures, while based solely on Eurocurrency borrowings that have been published, add significantly to the vital general information on the development of these markets.

Survey points out that "upward pressures on the margins or spreads which banks paid for deposits and those which they charged for medium-term credits were apparent."

The IMF suggests this could have been caused by greater concern about the risks involved in granting loans, the availability or maturity of deposits, or both.

Most experts admit that the oil crisis and the vast payments problems produced for many countries as a result has increased risks for borrowing in these markets for banks.

This is reflected in the wider spread, as is the simple fact, not clearly split out by the IMF, but often cited by bankers, that the banks are meeting vast demand for medium-term loans while finding that they have to rely heavily on short-term deposits to meet them.

A breakdown of the World Bank's figures shows that in the

first half year, the borrowings by the United Kingdom amounted to \$4,800m, while France's borrowings were \$2,900m and Italy's \$2,200m. Of these amounts, 87 per cent were accounted for by institutions with government guarantees.

The largest single corporate borrowing published, the IMF, states, was a \$400m stand-by facility for the Royal Dutch Shell.

Developing countries borrowed \$3,400m in the second quarter, taking their total for the first half to \$6,000m, compared with \$9,300m in all of last year.

About 30 developing countries took Eurocredits, but 70.4 per cent of the total was accounted for by Mexico, Spain, Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Greece.

A significant new borrower is Egypt, which took a publicized credit for a total of \$130m in the first half year.

Commenting on changes in trends regarding maturities, *Survey* says that only 13.4 per cent of the loans to developing countries had a life of more than 10 years, against 26.8 per cent in 1973.

A shortening of maturities was also evident in loans to industrial countries, reversing the trend towards longer maturities seen last year.

Of all loans, just 3.6 per cent had maturities of more than 10 years in the first half of this year, and just 1 per cent in the second quarter, showing the trend towards shorterness. The 1973 figure was 11.6 per cent.

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### Inflation-proofed mortgages pose savings pose

Many of Britain's building societies are worried by competition from radical new inflation-proofed savings schemes which the Government is planning to introduce next year.

They are concerned that it could mean hard-pressed homebuyers paying considerably more if the societies are forced to follow suit. With the Government's announcement of the new schemes earlier this month, the Building Societies Association is not seriously considering various inflation-proofed schemes with interest on savings and mortgages linked to the cost of living.

At present, the government plans are limited to pensioners and the "Save-As-You-Earn" scheme.

The fear is that with present high rates of inflation this could be the thin end of the wedge, and a spread in popularity for index-linking would force building societies to adopt it for both savers and borrowers.

Mr Peter Wilkinson, general manager of the Anglia Building Society, said: "I am basically opposed to the idea because it would mean more expensive mortgages and we could not exactly forecast by how much."

Mr Donald Kirkham, assistant general manager of the Woolwich Equitable, Britain's fifth largest society, said: "We do not see a moral obligation to attempt to curb inflation, rather than a palliative, given like aspirins, to mask its symptoms."

Linking mortgages to the cost of living would mean a progressively higher repayment

### US energy board is accused by former director of failing to protect consumer

From Frank Vogl Washington, Aug 18

Washington, Aug 18. A former director of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), set up because of the oil crisis to regulate the energy industry and plan for United States energy self-sufficiency.

It is accused of failing to regulate the oil companies, neglecting the interests of consumers, having an unrealistic approach to the problems of self-sufficiency, and lack of awareness of the seriousness of the oil situation.

These attacks are being made by many economists, special interest groups, congressmen and individuals such as Mr Lee Richardson, who has just resigned as FEA's director of the Office of Consumer Affairs.

Richardson, a member of Congress, who caused a great deal of interest in Capitol Hill, Mr Richardson maintained that his office was a failure for both "simple and incredible" reasons.

He said that his office did not have the access to the FEA chief which it was promised, that it was not consulted in the FEA decision-making process, and that as a result the FEA's movements on important decisions were on a direct collision course with the interests of consumers.

Some international oil economists maintain that the FEA and Mr William Simon, treasury secretary, have utterly failed to realize that a free market system does not exist in the oil industry.

These economists suggest that the administration has fallen into the trap of believing that oil prices will decline because there happens to be an excess of supply over demand and

Company	\$ Earnings	% rise over year ago
Standard Oil	285.3	57.0
California	480.4	72.1
Texaco	364.4	95.0
Standard Indiana	280.0	131.0
Shell	124.5	38.0
Occidental	92.6	292.0
Phillips	123.8	167.0
Sun	127.3	183.0
Cities Service	53.8	76.0
Esso	85.0	86.0
Gulf	62.2	167.0
Standard Ohio	50.3	40.0

quarter earnings results of the oil companies.

Congressman Minish suggested in the House that the oil industry is holding our economy hostage by their controlled, burdensome prices, which have a ripple effect on our economy, increasing the prices for all goods and services.

FEA is now being severely criticized for having failed utterly to hold down imports. Even in the present year, recent reports indicate that all imports of oil and refined products are rising and are 2.5 per cent greater than they were at the same time last year.

Work is going on at the FEA to draw up a plan for "project independence"—the scheme to ensure that the United States is energy self-sufficient by 1980.

While FEA experts admit that total self-sufficiency by 1980 is not possible, they continue to believe that the United States will be able to cut its dependence on foreign oil to 15 per cent of total consumption.

For some economists this suggestion has been met with scorn.

To add to the long list of growing criticisms, comes the charge that the FEA has not even managed to make much progress on a report mandated by Congress on multinational oil companies.

It is partly out of frustration with delays on this matter, that Senator Case and Senator Church have now written directly to Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, demanding that foreign embassies be ordered to supply information for the study, and that the way be cleared for interviews with foreign officials.

### Another 10,000 men likely to be laid off this week as wage disputes spread at Chrysler factories

W. Shakespeare

Another chaotic week with more than 10,000 men already laid off because of his manager will double the number of further layoffs.

fresh wave of troubles centres on pay demands. There are clear indications here are on the way. With idling of legal pay restrictions some groups of workers already mounted campaign for higher wages and hours.

In addition, the announcement before the weekend other "trigger" to cost-cutting increases seems certain to renewed militancy in British Leyland car plants are not covered by old deals.

Yesterday's Ryton assembly at Coventry, which makes engines, is closed and workers laid off because of a strike by 450 men at the can-owned car firm's plant-components factory in the other 100 workers are on

and a similar offer to the electricians.

Both of these groups have "staff status" agreements with the firm, the electricians having won theirs after a 14-week strike last year—one of two crippling disputes in the Coventry plants which cost Chrysler some £40m in lost production.

During the troubles of the past year Chrysler has repeatedly warned of the vulnerability of its British operations, and at one stage prepared contingency plans for cutting its labour force by up to 8,000 workers.

British Leyland's truck and tractor plant at Bathgate, West Lothian, enters the third week of a shutdown today with 4,500 production workers laid off because of a pay strike by 450 clerical staff, and its Bute electrical components factory at Leyland, Lancashire, is also still closed by a clerical workers' dispute.

Leyland's bus and truck division management still has to conclude difficult negotiations on a new wage structure for 8,500 workers in its five Lancashire factories with a deadline for plan level agreement set for September 16.

Shop-floor leaders have warned that the terms for ending piecework in these plants will have to be "mutually agreed" and there have already been two major strikes on this issue.

Managements in all the British Leyland plants have so far resisted demands for cost-of-living threshold payments because no clauses covering these were written into the current wage agreements.

The stewards argue that since British Leyland was prepared to take advantage of other aspects of the Conservative Government's incomes policy, it now has a "moral obligation" to make the cost-of-living payments even though there are no written agreements covering them.

The British Leyland Rover assembly plant at Solihull, Birmingham, is expected to be back in operation today after being closed all last week because of a strike by 150 inspectors.

### Some cigarettes dearer today

Pockets of 20 cigarettes costing 35p or less will go up by 1p today. Others will rise by 1p, Imperial Tobacco has announced.

The cumulative effect of rising costs is blamed, particularly for materials costs.

W.D. & H.O. Wills, John Player and Sons and Ogdens have issued price lists to their trade customers setting out the new trade and recommended retail prices.

Tobacco brands retailing at below 44p an ounce will have 1p added. Brands from 44p to 49p will go up 1p, and above 49p, by 2p.

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### Lending rate 11½pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 11½ per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury bill tender:

Applications	Allotted	£100m
£28.5m	£27.5m	96%
£27.5m	£27.5m	100%
Average rate 241.5%	Prev week 241.5%	
Next Friday £200m	Replace	260m

### moving by numbers

1. A very important change is taking place in two stages. Butler Till and Guy Butler are leaving their familiar address (at 34 King Street, London EC2) and going to new offices specially designed for modern money broking services.

Butler Till moved first. They've already taken their sterling dealing room to the new address. Adelaide House, London Bridge, EC4R 9BU. Where telephone numbers are Inter Bank 01-623 7711 Commercial 01-623 1161 Local Authority 01-623 7622 Lenders to local authorities 01-623 6411 General Office 01-623 7782 This change is now effective.

2. Guy Butler are to join their colleagues today. Their new telephone numbers are Eurodollar deposits 01-623 5951 D-Mks and Swiss Fcs. deposits 01-623 9931 General Office 01-623 7782. Telex 885273/4

Throughout these changes every effort will be made to maintain our usual service to you.

**Guy Butler International Butler Till**  
Adelaide House, London Bridge, EC4R 9BU.







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Gilts: interpreting the interest rate pointers

Sharp fall in gilts last time as a great disappointment after their firmness for June and July. For the me the price of a risk-aversion stock fell below yield.



Mr Oliver Jessel, chairman of Jessel Securities, coping with a changing market.

has kept interest rates flatly at all-time peaks. tempts of the British ties to lower interest a April and May have been frustrated. United Kingdom rates are only 1 or 1 1/2 per cent but at the beginning of week there were signs of a fall.

But last year Jessel effectively pinned £12m into LIGIS while its premium income was almost matched by outgoings. While this situation has stabilized, little if any profit can be expected from LIGIS this year.

marketable component of the portfolio, the going could get a good deal tougher from here.

## Dixons Photographic Reduction in borrowings

After the 11 per cent setback in interim pre-tax profits and the cautious statement, the market greeted Dixons Photographic's full year's 24 per cent pre-tax profits fall to £2.79m with some relief and pushed the shares slightly ahead on Friday.

During the year to end April, selling space rose by 18 per cent but retail turnover was only 16 per cent ahead—with the obvious implications for margins. Dixons saw increasing pressure from the discounters in the audio and TV sectors but sales of own brand photographic equipment held up reasonably well with the current split between the two activities about 50/50.

President Ford has just signed legislation lifting the ban on private gold ownership with effect from January 1. For Leo Melamed and Everett Harris, at least, this Act finally enables a dream to come true—the establishment of a futures market for gold bullion.

"We want to win the gold market", says Mr Melamed, chairman of Chicago's International Monetary Market (IMM). "We've got a better chance here than rival commodity markets because we've talked the mostest and the firstest with the brokers."

The experienced and colourful commodity trader sits behind a cluttered desk in his office with black painted walls and a curtain drawn. He declares his faith in the future of the Chicago exchange.

There was hardly a spirit of come to the cabaret, old Chicago style, on Michigan Street last week. But one broker at least managed to raise a "come to the summer sale—while prices last".

# Chicago has a golden outlook

worth of electrical equipment for the gold futures market almost a year ago. Plans are already advanced to redesign the floor of the mercantile exchange to make room for a gold dealing centre and come January 1 the IMM will be better prepared and equipped than its rivals to deal in gold futures.

The IMM will also be of greatest interest to London bullion dealers, as it alone is using 100 or units with a fineness of 0.995, which makes direct arbitrage with London easy, whereas other exchanges seem to be adopting assorted types of units measured in kilos.

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# John Whitmore examines the significance of falling share prices

## The crisis of confidence in the stock markets

sign of a bull market round the corner but that share prices could well fall appreciably lower. On what grounds do we base their assumptions? I would suggest four.

First, there is the fear of nationalization. It may well be that the Government's plans for the "regeneration" of British industry look rather than expected. That has not, however, allayed City suspicions that should Labour be returned to office, it will set about, albeit over a period of time, a policy of extensive nationalization.

Second, there is a feeling that there has now been so much intervention in the economy from both sides of the political spectrum that intervention has come to stay. And the fear in this case is that intervention by a popularly elected government must always tend to favour labour at the expense of capital and short term expediency at the expense of long term economic sense.

# Town & City Properties De-gearing is the key

For the real news about Town & City Properties, namely, how much of the Central & District portfolio has so far been sold, shareholders will have to await a statement with the accounts. What is already clear at this stage, however, is that Sterling Guarantee's management, now even more secure at the helm, is starting by sweeping as much dirt out of the cupboard as possible now.

# Dover Engineering Classic ill-timing

Shareholders in Dover Engineering have good cause for disquiet over the judgement of their board. First, they may wonder that they were given no reason to expect other than the £200,000 profit which was forecast at the interim late in December.

# Business Diary in Europe: Belgian baron's goal

acquiring Marine Firminy's steel interests, and the latter chiefly by Creusot-Loire's nuclear potential.

# Spanish puzzle

With inflation at the same record rate as last year, and with signs of a slowdown in industrial construction and the manufacture of consumer goods, the decision of the Spanish Government to remove ceilings on wage increases less than 10 months after they were imposed is a puzzling one in terms of classic economic theory.

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# INTERNATIONAL TIMBER Major expansion into Europe

Extracts from the Annual Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Robert Law.

Results During the last two years the timber trade has enjoyed a period of prosperity associated with a high level of activity in the construction and consuming industries and coupled with a period during which prices of wood goods have risen at a very high rate. It is not surprising, therefore, that we are able to report trading profits considerably in excess of those achieved by the Group in any previous period and but for the operation of the Counter Inflation Act profits would have been much higher.

Building and Plant Programme The total programme for the current year amounts to approximately £2 1/2 million of which just over £1 million is in respect of renewal items and £1 1/2 million for development projects, which include our new venture in Malaysia, hardwood reversion milling facilities, a West Country bulk distribution warehouse, additional facilities for fireproofing timber and sheet materials, a number of new branches and office extensions in several localities.

Industrial and Human Relations I am pleased to report that during the past year industrial and human relations have been satisfactory and the response during the period of the three-day week was particularly gratifying.

Development Policy Last year I outlined the way in which the Group intended to expand its operations and it is pleasing to report considerable success in this policy.

Future Prospects So far in the current year the sales turnover in the U.K. for the first quarter exceeded that for the same period of 1973. On the whole I feel that it is unlikely that world prices will fall dramatically. At home demand for timber and its products will depend largely on the requirements of the construction industry, both in new building but just as importantly in home improvements and renovations, in the demand for consumer goods and in the level of industrial activity generally.

So far in the current year the sales turnover in the U.K. for the first quarter exceeded that for the same period of 1973. On the whole I feel that it is unlikely that world prices will fall dramatically. At home demand for timber and its products will depend largely on the requirements of the construction industry, both in new building but just as importantly in home improvements and renovations, in the demand for consumer goods and in the level of industrial activity generally.

	% Change 90 rate for 52 weeks	52 weeks to 30/3/74	39 weeks to 31/3/73
Sales outside the Group	+33.8	93,514	52,215
Trading Profit	+28.2	9,350	5,468
Taxation	+66.7	4,717	2,122
Profit before taxation	+27.8	8,957	5,254
Fully diluted earnings per share	- 2.5	23.9p	24.7p*

\*Equivalent expressed on annualised basis after adjusting for scrip issue.

Copies of the Annual Report for the 52 weeks ended 30 March 1974, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, obtainable from the Secretary, International Timber Corporation Limited, Carpenters Road, London E15 2DY.

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# Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

## A way to develop original ideas

One of the most common criticisms made during the past 25 years about Britain's industrial performance relates to our failure commercially to exploit inventions and innovations made in this country and which subsequently are taken up in a big way abroad.

Coupled with this, quite often, are discussions of the particular difficulties for the small man with a bright idea of setting up in business and seeing his enterprise prosper. Among the problems often cited are the difficulty of obtaining finance at a stage when the individual may think he has the makings of a viable firm, but cannot actually demonstrate it; taxation problems; the difficulty of affording or gaining access to really good technical advice on a whole range of subjects.

The fact that small businesses had problems which were in some respects different from those of business generally was recognized in 1969 with the setting up of the Bolton Committee, and its report created a new climate of opinion which recognized the importance of "the small man", and has led to some important efforts to alleviate his particular problems.

Nevertheless, there still remains a substantial distance between a man having an idea and his being able to put it into commercial practice, particularly if he is not able to interest an existing company in it.

A development taking place at Milton Keynes new town in Buckinghamshire under the title of "Creation of New Enterprises" (Cone) is therefore of considerable interest. Cone is an offshoot of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation and 11 small industrial units have been set aside specifically for people with an original idea for a new product which has at least the possibility of being commercially viable.

The units are very small, ranging from 500 to 800 square feet, which is equivalent to perhaps two or three moderately large living rooms, or, say, four garages. These are available at a rental of about £1.50 per square foot, though as part of this scheme the rent is payable in arrears. In addition Cone offers advice on means of raising finance and on other topics such as marketing, and legal and accountancy matters. As a

recent advertisement expressed it, the unfledged businessman "will learn how to run a business" for himself.

Any new idea which was accepted for a Cone unit, and which really got off the ground, would very soon outgrow the small factory in which it started, and the hope at Cone is that the innovator would have a brief make or break period of say a year or possibly two during which either his scheme would fail to make headway or he would develop to a stage where he needed to move to larger premises, when a more conventionally sized advance factory would be made available to him.

It is recognized at Cone that the mortality rate among such enterprises is apt to be fairly high, and a firm which was not making progress would probably be encouraged to terminate its activities, rather than suffer lingering death. As firms either advance into larger premises, or give up the attempt, the units which are released will then become available for a second generation of Cone projects.

So far there have been about 75 responses and three projects

have been accepted for Cone premises. The first of them should be in operation in October. Two of the three will be working in electronics, and the other will be manufacturing pressure sensing devices. Until now one of the individuals, in classic fashion, has been operating from the garage at his home.

The panel which selects occupants for Cone sites includes some members of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation but also has many outsiders such as businessmen and a bank manager and others who can offer advice, or in other ways try to make life easier for the innovator.

While the development corporation seems unlikely ever to have a great deal of cash at risk if one of the new firms fails (some arrears of rent may be at stake), there does seem to be a genuine element of altruism in the Cone operation, in that it is endeavouring to achieve the useful end of encouraging innovation. At the same time it may over a period secure for the town a number of new, small firms which will contribute something to a balanced industrial development.

## Rare animal in small businesses

Business schools have been in existence long enough in Britain and have been turning out qualified men in sufficient numbers for the business graduate now to be a recognizable factor in industrial life.

While industry has not always accepted the valuation of a business graduate which the man, or even the business schools, would place on him, there is a recognition, particularly in some larger companies, that an education in business studies will in many cases assist the development of the individual.

But these graduates tend to be closely identified with the larger companies which have the advanced management information systems which are among the basic tools of the business graduate. Just how small has been the impact of these men on smaller businesses is highlighted in an article in the journal *The Business Graduate*.

This magazine, which is the organ of the Business Graduates' Association, estimates that out of 3,000 to 4,000 management graduates in the United Kingdom fewer than 250 are employed in small firms.

The triviality of this number becomes apparent when it is recalled that the Bolton Committee on small firms estimated

that there were at least 1,250,000 small firms giving employment to six million people, and accounting for nearly 20 per cent of the gross national product. No arguments over differences of definition can conceal the fact that the business graduate is a very rare animal indeed in small businesses.

The Bolton Report in 1971 noted that "The interaction between the business schools and small firms has so far been of trivial proportions. Few small businessmen have attended business school courses, and few graduates of the schools have attempted to make a career in small business."

Alan Topalian of the Smaller Business Unit of the BGA has published in the July edition of *The Business Graduate* a small survey of 12 graduates who did go into small businesses. While the sample is too small to be representative, it does perhaps help to cast some tentative light on the factors which led them into this area of activity.

The first thing he notes is something that is only too frequently evident from private conversations, namely the tendency of small businessmen to dismiss the products of business

schools as being not relevant to them.

They tend to equate business schools with training which is only appropriate for large companies. They seem also at times to be made insecure by the idea of employing business graduates, fearing the graduate may be unduly ambitious.

Of the 12 business graduates Mr Topalian interviewed, 10 were aged 35 or under, and three quarters had been to public schools. Five out of the 12 had one year or less of business experience before going to the business school. Seven of them had been at either Cranfield or Manchester Business School.

Eight of them were in the position of chief executive, managing director or general manager. One possibly revealing point is that in only one case out of the 12 had the companies which ultimately employed them actually been looking for a business graduate.

Perhaps, invidiously, the 12 men were asked if they felt they had achieved anything significant since joining their companies. Not surprisingly, they thought they had. Five had contributed to a doubling of turnover, three had successfully set up new companies and six had instituted rigorous management systems.

A significant indicator of why these men went into small businesses, instead of following the usual path of business graduates into large or medium sized companies, may lie in the fact that most of them came from families which included at least one entrepreneur, and most of them had also taken part in some form of entrepreneurial activity themselves.

In a genuinely small company a man who sees himself primarily as an entrepreneur rather than as an administrator will have a much better chance of being able to exercise that instinct from an early stage in his career. A strong entrepreneurial instinct, disciplined by study at a business school, would seem to be almost the ideal combination for a small businessman.

Certainly there seems no reason why business graduates should not go into small businesses on a much larger scale than they have until now. For the small companies it would constitute an injection of understanding of techniques which too many of them lack; while for the graduate it would more readily provide a sense of direct personal involvement which is not always easily found in a large corporation.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Margins warning at Int Timber Corp despite good start

Obviously much of the outlook at International Timber Corporation depends on the level of timber prices later this year and early on in 1975. Mr Robert Law, the chairman, feels that the very high prices which helped to boost margins and carry the group to a £8.9m profit last year are likely to fall, but at least on a world-wide level, he feels that no dramatic fall in prices is likely.

So far this year, sales turnover at Int has kept up on last term, and the acquisition in Europe have also reported

higher sales. On the crucial question of margins, Mr Law says that it seems certain that the group will be operating at lower levels than last year, and while it cannot expect to match the past exceptional profits, the eventual outcome is expected to be satisfactory.

The group's total building and plant programme for the current term amounts to about £2.75m, of which just over £1m is in renewal items, and the rest development projects. Apart from new extensions and a new warehouse, this includes a new venture in Malaysia.

### Footwear Int aiming for a 19pc profit rise

A forecast for Footwear International is contained in the formal agreed offer document for NS Footwear now sent out. A 19 per cent rise is indicated by Mr M. Sumray, the chairman of FI, to £500,000 for 1973-74. On this basis, shareholders will receive a dividend of about 1.96p a share, making a total of 3.01p net (against 2.45p).

Meanwhile, the directors of NSF, who have unanimously recommended the offer, have predicted a taxable profit for

the year to June 30 of not less than £24,000. However, this is before exceptional provisions, estimated to amount to not more than £54,000, arising from costs relating to the cancellation of plans for a new factory and the writing down of stocks.

Net tangible assets of NSF have been warranted at not less than £200,000.

Footwear Industries is already assured of control, as shareholders holding about 66 per cent of the NSF equity have agreed to accept.

### Brokers' views

Last week's renewed plunge in all sections of the stock market has left most of the investment advisers with little to do but repeat their previous pleas for caution. Certainly there are fewer suggestions now for the bottom of the bear market is near and that we should be thinking in terms of "selective buying"—that most wondrous of all stock market terms.

Simon & Coates again stresses the dominating influence of inflation, which it says continues to overwhelm all other considerations. While inflation continues unchecked, and S & C leaves its clients under few illusions as to the likely progress of wage claims, then the firm sees little as unwilling to rise in anticipation of the economic recession and the lower interest rates which it would entail.

S & C also regards equities as unlikely to establish any genuine recovery while interest rates continue to bump peak levels. But the firm recommends CEC, whose shares it expects to benefit from maximum permitted rises in dividends over the next few years. Order books are 30

per cent up at GEC, and S & C also points out that half the group's business is overseas.

Now that the Fraser bid is off the plate, shares in Boots should soon reflect what S & C describes as the "usual above-average performance" of the group.

The firm also recommends European Ferries, for which it predicts profits of £8m pre-tax for 1974.

Fielding Newson-Smith makes a convincing case for brewery shares, which have stood up relatively well to the recent shakeout in the equity market.

Fielding argues that while brewery profits are overshadowed by the general economic situation, the prospects of a profit change of between plus 5 per cent and minus 40 per cent over the next 12 months compares almost happily to the outlook for some other sectors—financial and insurance sectors to name but a few.

A recent review of independent television shares by W. Greenwell stands up well after the latest slide in the market. Greenwell has been appointed vice-president marketing in BASF Canada.

Mr R. Tweddle succeeds Mr P. A. E. Wallis as marketing director of United Gas Industries (Meters).

Mr Frank Davidson has joined the board of Thomas C. Keay as a non-executive director. Mr Laurence Coyne is to become finance director.

Mr John Collison becomes managing director of United Coating & Insulation Services. He remains company secretary and financial director. Mr Fleming Holm becomes marketing director. Mr Alan Jackson has resigned from the company.

Mr A. S. Cuthbertson has been appointed sales director of Edgcombe Pebbles.

Mr C. A. Ball has become director and general manager of Fordham Pressings.

Mr Henry Weaver has been made deputy chairman of H. S. Weavers (Underwriting) Agencies. Mr Peter Wilson becomes managing director. Mr Geoffrey Harrison and Mr Rodney Turley have joined the board.

Terry Byland

### Business appointments

Mr W. C. J. Gates has become managing director of Unigate Dairies and Mr T. E. Taylor is to be processing director.

Mr J. G. Vaughan, chairman of the Charterhouse Group, has become chairman of Charterhouse Investment Trust and Mr G. C. Rowett deputy chairman. Mr E. H. Owen, Mr W. M. Clarke and Sir Lincoln Steel have resigned from the board.

Mr R. H. Butler, who retires in March as director of docks at the Port of London Authority, has become docks adviser. Mr John Black has been made director of Tibury. Mr John McNab, director of upper docks, and Mr Frank Robinson, manager of the Maplin unit. Mr P. G. Hutcheon, director of planning who also retires next year, becomes planning adviser.

Mr S. L. H. Clarke has joined the board of Process Peripherals. Mr A. C. Slinmore, Mr C. Buckley, and Mr R. A. Whitehouse have joined the board of Ley's Malleable Castings, the principal subsidiary of Ley's Foundries and Engineering.

Mr J. W. C. Poole, Mr P. H. Ryan and Mr R. E. Dennis have been elected to the board of Spence (Bantury). Mr Poole also becomes chairman.

Mr R. E. Whitten has been appointed to the board of Slater Walker Securities as financial director.

Mr C. G. Tyrer is the new financial director of Spear & Jackson (Ashberry).

Mr Donald Pell has become area director (London) for Hambro Life.

Mr Helmut von Moltke, company secretary of BASF United Kingdom has been appointed vice-president marketing in BASF Canada.

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### Freight report

Though the freight market ended the week on a slightly less gloomy note, the longer-term outlook gives the impression of a weaker tone taking hold.

This was particularly true in the tanker trades where, despite firmer levels in one or two cases on Friday, brokers were not optimistic about the future.

A spokesman for Galbraith Wrightson, the London-based shipbrokers, said that 4.5 million tons of oil had been moved in the week and such an amount beated the actual state of the market. At this time last year, he stressed, there would have probably been a considerable upsurge in rates on the strength of the deals negotiated.

"Surplus tonnage in oil companies' own programmes is the nagging problem at the moment", the spokesman said. "When these vessels are dumped on the market, there is nothing which the independent owners can do to create any stability."

He said that it was also interesting to see the number of various charters who had been in the market during the week and fixed—Chevron, from the Gulf Eastern. In addition, Exxon had shown interest, though it had not booked.

In recent weeks, European charterers had also been in tonnage. The spokesman considered on the result if they all appeared simultaneously, the effect it would have had on rates. Realizing that he was being supremely optimistic, he could be accused of raising hopes, he said. "It must be a right time to look for a piece of sunshine amid the gloom which has been setting over the shipping scene."

This gloom included C of Line, and it is interesting to note that in the ship sale market one of their tankers, the 7,000 deadweight ton Halcyon, is rumoured to have been on a private basis. This is built over was recently fit on a long-term charter, but has now been cancelled.

On the dry cargo side of the market, rates have generally been maintained. This was particularly true of the timber sector.

### Industry in the regions

## Guernsey widens its range of exports

The exports normally associated with Guernsey are to maize and flowers, which this year are expected to gross £18m.

Equally well known are the island's other principal industries: tourism, worth £15m annually, and offshore finance, whose value has never been quantified.

But this autumn, Guernsey's export potential will be boosted by the launching of several new manufacturing units, small by United Kingdom standards but destined to play an important role in the local economy.

It is predicted that by the end of 1975 the island's "other exports" will gross over £10m, and that several thousand of the 23,000 strong local workforce will be employed by light industry.

Last year this facet of the island's economy grossed £5.5m of which £4.7m was attributable to electronics, an American owned oscilloscope assembly plant set up in 1959, and employing nearly 600.

The remainder was earned by a number of established companies producing a variety of goods. These included aluminium-framed garden furniture, television set support brackets, metal garden furniture, toys, Guernsey sweaters, copperware, boats, industrial glasshouse CO2 injection units, climate control and drip feed watering systems.

Since his appointment as Director of Economic Development in 1972, Mr Geoffrey Church, aged 45, along with a government working party, has encouraged the expansion of these businesses, with the full backing of local trade unionists.

In addition suitable new plants have been encouraged—almost squeezed—into the island which for years has suffered from land and housing shortages.

Growth is largely being achieved through the redeployment of existing resources including labour which—with more housewives seeking extra-mural jobs, and increasing automation in horticulture—becoming available at an estimated rate of up to 200 employees a year. The island has between 500 and 600 school leavers alone, each year.

According to Mr Church, a former ICI and Pilkington's executive, local light industry needs to develop to "bridge a gap" expected to emerge by the inability of tourism, and horticulture, to maintain "real growth" targets of at least 4 per cent a year.

Against a background of some political misgivings about the reshaping of Guernsey's economy the working party has succeeded not only in selling newcomers on the island's charms, but also in being selective.

Stress has been placed on a good industrial relations record, the adaptability of labour, taxes, good communications, proximity to Europe, pleasant climate, and a minimum of government interference.

Against these have weighed a lack of cash for a non-industrialized ground, and expensive housing for key staff when invited to immigrate.

Welcome to Guernsey has extended to manufacturing high-value exports produced from unobtrusive, non-polluting units employing 200, and where trained can earn £50 to £60 a week. Guernsey's potential pleasure boat building and servicing centre is also developed. Two new UK Kingdom companies, A marine and Cardy, are expected to join several established marine businesses, including two producing for export.

This autumn, Euro (Guernsey), set up in January, 1973, will move its workers assembling temperature controllers to a 13,000 sq ft factory capable of producing 2,000 a week. Bill Morton, Eurotherm's manager, said: "Shortly we employ up to 120 and we eventually to produce units, not just parts as present, for our UK Kingdom parent" of Dimp Controlled Heating. Eurotherm launched last summer, building a new 20,000 sq ft plant for 60 workers engaged in electrical appliance assembly in a 5,000 sq ft factory.

Mr Harold Webb, manager, expects the force to "creep towards 100 mark."

A small factory that is start production in September could make Guernsey self-sufficient in the range of these products, such as those and sheeting, needed by horticultural and agricultural industry.

Behind the venture is United Kingdom Lons Universal group, whose primary market research she that the island was imported from Britain and the Continental quantities of these products that could more competitively made the spot.

The Guernsey company staff of 11 will all be local people, is to gear its production initially to the large Islands market, but may eventually see continental outlets.

Very soon Guernsey has its own gemstone factory run by Guernsey Gemstones. Guernsey already has thriving retail jewellery—largely dependent on small which employs established silversmiths and copper craftsmen.

With its eye partly on expanding demand for its uses, International Technical Services—a subsidiary of Unives International, Kingdom—established Guernsey 14 years ago, jointly developing with local company a £1.2m building complex that will include a new small factory areas, led to shops, offices and residential accommodation.

Robert Ball

# United Dominions Trust

"We remain confident of our profit earning potential and are now set upon restoring profits to a significantly higher level."

Gilbert L. Standing, Chairman.

The following points are taken from the Annual Statement by the Chairman.

- \* **Year's results** Profit before tax for the year ended 30th June 1974 amounted to £14.7m before making the exceptional provision mentioned below.
- Before arriving at the profit of £14.7m we have adopted our normal practice of making specific provisions, after careful and detailed review of all outstanding. This has resulted in a significantly higher provision being made in proportion to outstandings than in the previous year. However, in view of the present uncertain conditions in the property market, we have set aside an additional provision of £3.0m.
- In consumer finance we incurred an operating loss in the United Kingdom as a result of the very high cost of borrowing.
- The group results fully vindicate our continuing policy to develop and expand abroad and to diversify our activities in the United Kingdom.
- \* **Funding** For years we have had the benefit of borrowing facilities from many leading banks. We have had renewed assurances from them—and from the Bank of England—that they are prepared to ensure the continued availability of banking funds for the company's business.
- We propose to add to the capital base of the group by issuing £30m subordinated convertible loan stock. This issue will be

- offered to all stockholders by way of rights and detailed terms will be announced shortly.
- There is therefore no doubt about the strength of UDT's funding position now or in the future.
- \* **Banking** In banking we have taken steps to obtain the maximum benefit from our status as a fully authorised bank by merging all our United Kingdom banking business under the name of United Dominions Trust.
- \* **Instalment Credit** An increasing amount of our business is based on fluctuating rates, thereby achieving a more constant margin.
- We are confident of the longer term viability of consumer finance business and have further expanded our moneycentres—which we have re-styled Family Banks.
- \* **Overseas** Our overseas companies have maintained their lively performance with an impressive addition to business handled and to overall profit. Our continuing development internationally is being vigorously promoted.
- \* **UDT Industries** Our industrial activities have continued to make a valuable contribution to profit in spite of high interest costs and difficult trading conditions.
- \* **Dividends** The board is recommending a final dividend of 1.602p per ordinary stock unit. This, combined with the interim dividend, makes a total of 2.822p, which represents the maximum distribution permitted by law.

A copy of the Report & Accounts for the year to 30th June 1974 can be obtained from the Secretary.

United Dominions Trust Limited, 51 Eastcheap, London, EC3P 3BU.

## Eastern Asia Navigation Company Limited

### Record Results and Increased Dividend

The directors of Eastern Asia Navigation Company Limited announce that the total profit of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1974 was HK\$116,088,172 (1973 HK\$92,893,480), an increase of 25 per cent over last year, and that the total profit of the Group has also risen by some 40 per cent from HK\$92,218,066 in 1973 to HK\$128,990,364.

The directors further announce that they will recommend to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 25th September, 1974 the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1974 of 12 cents per share on the 192,400,000 issued shares of the Company, absorbing HK\$23,088,000 and making a total distribution for the year of HK\$61,568,000 (1973 HK\$38,353,875), as well as a transfer to capital

reserve of HK\$54,210,574 (1973 HK\$39,458,673). Subject to unforeseen circumstances it is anticipated that the total dividend payments for the coming financial year will be at least equal to those of the current year.

A review of the Company's activities will be given to shareholders in the statement by the Chairman, Mr. Y. K. Pao, incorporated in the report and accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1974.

The Annual General Meeting of Members will be held on Wednesday, the 25th September, 1974 and the register of transfers of the Company will be closed from the 16th September to the 27th September, 1974 both days inclusive.

Hang Kong 14th August, 1974.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Table with columns: Latest Price, Prev. Week, Latest Yield, Prev. Week. Lists various fixed interest stocks and their performance.

Euromarkets

Euroclear fears worry traders

Few professionals these days are prepared to stand up against the view that the dearth of new issues is driving the Eurobond market slowly along the road to extinction.

As well as crediting and debiting bonds to traders' accounts as they buy and sell, Euroclear provides financing facilities to enable the trader to deal from day to day.

Borrowings hold CDF back

Rising interest rates have made a big impact on 1973-74 taxable profits of Commonwealth Development Finance.

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £7,000 to £12,000.

Ward sell more houses, but profits slump

In what is described as probably the worst period for private housebuilding since the Second World War, Ward Holdings, the Kent developer, managed to sell 57 more houses in the six months to April 30.

Gold & Base Metals

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Vibroplant again shows sparkle

Following the record £1.1m pre-tax in its maiden year, increase of 90 per cent, Vibroplant, Harrogate-based plant-hire specialists, ends the year to March 31 with a growth rate of 44 per cent after being 38 per

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Table showing Unit Trust Prices and their change on the week. Columns include Unit Name, Current Price, and Change.

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Widened exports

Exports widened in the first half of the year, but the rate of increase has slowed since the start of the year.

Results this week

Dividend and interest payments in the coming week include Woolworth (to start), Peacock, Electrical and Metal, Trains, Gamme Photo, Meat Trade Suppliers, Saville Gordon Grp, Higgs.

ESDAY Interim—Bell and Sons, BCA, Aluminium, Cornwell, Dreamland Elect, Tom Metals, Tube Inv. Finals, W (Engineers), Estates y Inv, Reliance Hostry x).

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Somers Securities and associated acquired a further shares in Mitchell engineers and forge.

The purchase represent 2.5 per cent of the issued has also taken 11,900 shares in Charles and 45,000 shares in Lyon, both about 1.4

Times e Indices

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Bank Base Rates

Table showing Bank Base Rates for various banks. Columns include Bank Name and Rate.

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Following the record £1.1m pre-tax in its maiden year, increase of 90 per cent, Vibroplant, Harrogate-based plant-hire specialists, ends the year to March 31 with a growth rate of 44 per cent after being 38 per

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Table showing Unit Trust Prices and their change on the week. Columns include Unit Name, Current Price, and Change.

Euromarkets

Euroclear fears worry traders

Few professionals these days are prepared to stand up against the view that the dearth of new issues is driving the Eurobond market slowly along the road to extinction.

As well as crediting and debiting bonds to traders' accounts as they buy and sell, Euroclear provides financing facilities to enable the trader to deal from day to day.

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Borrowings hold CDF back

Rising interest rates have made a big impact on 1973-74 taxable profits of Commonwealth Development Finance.

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £7,000 to £12,000.

Ward sell more houses, but profits slump

In what is described as probably the worst period for private housebuilding since the Second World War, Ward Holdings, the Kent developer, managed to sell 57 more houses in the six months to April 30.

Gold & Base Metals

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £7,000 to £12,000.

Vibroplant again shows sparkle

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Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

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Copies of the Complete Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretaries, W. H. Stentford & Co., 75-76 Little Britain, London EC1A 7JR



London and Regional Market Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End, Aug 30. § Contango Day, Sept 2. Settlement Day, Sept 10.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Advertisement for stainless steel pipes, featuring 'HE SAMSON' logo and 'colnbrook 3131'.

Table of stock market data for 'BRITISH FUNDS', including columns for Stock, Price, Change, and Dividend Yield.

Table of stock market data for 'COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN', listing various international stocks and their prices.

Table of stock market data for 'LOCAL AUTHORITIES', listing prices for various local government stocks.

Table of stock market data for 'FOREIGN STOCKS', listing prices for stocks from various foreign countries.

Table of stock market data for 'DOLLAR STOCKS', listing prices for stocks denominated in dollars.

Table of stock market data for 'BANKS AND DISCOUNTS', listing prices for bank and discount stocks.

Table of stock market data for 'BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES', listing prices for stocks in the brewing and distilling sectors.

Table of stock market data for 'COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL', listing prices for various commercial and industrial stocks.

Table of stock market data for 'M - N', listing prices for stocks in the M and N sectors.

Table of stock market data for 'O - S', listing prices for stocks in the O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z sectors.

Table of stock market data for 'O - S', listing prices for stocks in the O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z sectors.

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Table of stock market data for 'INSURANCE', listing prices for various insurance company stocks.

Table of stock market data for 'INVESTMENT TRUSTS', listing prices for various investment trust stocks.

Table of stock market data for 'OIL', listing prices for various oil and energy stocks.

Table of stock market data for 'PROPERTY', listing prices for various real estate and property stocks.

Table of stock market data for 'RUBBER', listing prices for various rubber and commodity stocks.

Table of stock market data for 'FINANCIAL TRUSTS', listing prices for various financial trust stocks.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring 'STERLING' and 'LONG TERM' text, along with a telephone number '01-837 3311'.



سكنا لاص

Appointments Vacant

on page 6

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia Perth

EDUCATION... DEPARTMENT OF POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP... Applications are invited for post-doctoral research assistantships...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXCELLENT QUARTERS... MAINTENANCE HELP REQUIRED... RETIRED GENTLEMAN... SWISS FAMILY... WANTED: Pair of Mother's... WARM-HEARTED temporary Nanny...

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

BUSINESS CONSULTANT

Business Consultant... Market research for British exporters and other overseas companies...

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Thuringia London Shoe Company... Retail shoe shop... Opportunity to buy first class premises...

DRAWING OF BONDS

IRILEAN EXTERNAL LONG TERM DEBT

Table with columns for bond types, amounts, and interest rates. Includes sections for IRLAND GOVERNMENT & STRLING LOAN OF 1968 and IRLAND GOVERNMENT & STRLING LOAN OF 1974.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

GLOBAL TENDER NOTICE

Ad tenders in quadruplicate are invited for supply, delivery, and commissioning of... 50 tonnes... 100 tonnes...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

new telephone number 01-837 3311

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LUXURY HOTEL

3 acres of North Cornish coastline, with planning permission for large scale development...

FINE OPPORTUNITY

Established Fine Wine Merchants seek additional capital for expansion. Shares and active - passive directorship available.

FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT

EQUITY PARTNER or secured loan of £25,000 required for purchasing... Miscellaneous Financial

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

MONSANTO INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY... The 4% Cumulative Preferred Fund Debentures due October 18, 1985...

TRANSFER BOOKS

BRITAINWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS LIMITED... NORTH AFRICAN BOARD MILLERS LIMITED... TRANSFER BOOKS...

LEGAL NOTICES

In the High Court of Justice... In the High Court of Justice... In the High Court of Justice...

Commercial and Industrial Property



Campus-style government offices: the 8-acre site of Rank City Wall's Trinity Park development at Goldenacre, Edinburgh.

Developers go slow on new schemes

In spite of a fairly active market for new buildings, developers are being cautious... The Akus property is a site of 3.2 acres at 3 Mill Lane, 51 Leonard's Street, Bromley-by-Bow...

Modern Headquarters Building

Tabernacle Street EC2

(Just off Finsbury Square)

11,700 sq. ft. approx. Refurbished to a high standard

Freehold For Sale

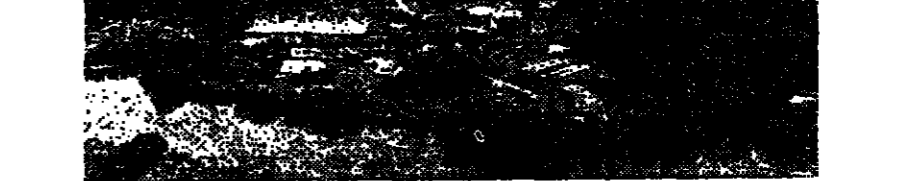
(or may let)

All enquiries to Sole Agents Henry Davis & Company

101 NEW BOND STREET LONDON W1Y 9LG Tel: 01-499 2271

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

SOUTH BANK OF RIVER THAMES, 1 MILE FROM MARLOW, BUCKS. TEMPLE HILL, BISHAM, NR. MARLOW, BUCKS.



SUPERB UNIQUE FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE SITE IN EXCESS OF 6 ACRES... EXISTING INDUSTRIAL AND WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS OF APPROX. 75,000 sq. ft. together with a number of RIVERSIDE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES...

RESIDENTIAL AND HOTEL REDEVELOPMENT... Excellent road access direct from the M40 via A304 linking the M1 and M10 motorways.

604 High Road, Wembley, Middx. Tel: 01-903 0121

OUTSTANDING VALUE

An exceptional private engineering BUSINESS FOR SALE

Own patented products Approaching £500,000 turnover, tremendous scope for expansion.

£300,000 PRINCIPLES ONLY PLEASE

Box 1781 D, The Times.

JOHN STREET W.C.1

LUXURIOUS OFFICES 2,800 SQ. FT.

FULL DETAILS FROM MELLERSH & HARDING

41 ST. JAMES'S PLACE S.W.1 01-493 6141

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

BARGAIN IN NORTHAMPTON... Modern terrace house for sale situated in pleasant position...

LONDON AND SUBURBAN... GREENWICH... 11850 terrace, cul-de-sac, off Cromwell Road, Greenwich...

LONDON FLATS... Overlooking ENNISMORE GARDENS Kensington

Specious newly decorated ground floor flat, large lounge, bright kitchen with attractive ceramic, 2 large bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom, 50 year lease. Low outgoings.

NEW UNITS FROM 3,000 sq. ft. with offices included available in the following areas...

BICESTER, GRANTHAM, STAMFORD, WISBECH, SOHAM, SAKMUNDHAM, BRACKLEY, N.B., BRACKLEY, N.C., CLACTON-ON-SEA, VAXLEY, N.B., PETERBOROUGH, AND LITTLEPORT, N.B., NORMAN CROSS, For Sale Details from: REGAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

REGAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATES 10 LEICESTER DRIVE, BROMLEY, KENT, SE16 2JG (Tel: 01-454 3261)

INVESTMENT PROPERTY 6 ST. ANN'S SQ. MANCHESTER 2

Exceptional Freehold Office Investment. Principal Tenant Luthans German Airlines. Next floor area 7,876 sq. ft. Present rent £25,975 p.a. exclusive of rates and service charges. Rent reviews throughout 1976. This extremely attractive investment property is offered at £360,000 subject to contract. Tel: 01-494 8181.

N.E. ENGLAND... Dismantled greyhound stadium of 400 x 200 ft. on site. Both the building and the site enjoy the benefit of various planning uses of the leisure industry. The present site is unutilized.

ROBSON HUMPHREYS & WATSON, VASEY & REED, 19 Beach Road, Southfields, London, W15 3JG. Tel: (0894) 64314.

FREEHOLD Office Building Grade II, W.1. 2,000 sq. ft. let at £7,500 p.a. from 1st Oct. 1974. New Office space from 1,500-4,500 sq. ft. also available. For details apply to: Country House is extensive and includes grounds of 10 acres. Conference centre, health club, hotel, restaurant, Box 1014 D.

OFFICES... CROYDON TO WIMBLEDON (Station post). Available now. New Office space from 1,500-4,500 sq. ft. also available. For details apply to: Country House is extensive and includes grounds of 10 acres. Conference centre, health club, hotel, restaurant, Box 1014 D.

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL
BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY
Due to an internal promotion a Secretary is now required for one of our divisional directors

A CUSHY JOB!
FROM £2,000 NEG.
Despite the prophets of doom, secure and comfortable jobs can still be found.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS
31 Berkeley St. W.1

RECEPTIONIST
REQUIRED FOR AMERICAN COMPANY ENGAGED IN PETROLEUM EXPLORATION
located Knightsbridge in modern offices.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
Interested in current affairs and management administration, required immediately for Editorial Director.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
required for Company Treasurer/Company Secretary

WEDGWOOD—GERED
Require intelligent girls to sell our products in their Regent Street and Piccadilly shops.

KELLY GIRL WOULD LIKE TO MEET YOU
Lots of interesting assignments required for temporary secretaries, copy and audio typists.

SUIT OLDER PERSON. Assistant in Student Accommodation Office.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
Wanted: N.A.S. American Secretaries, permanent/semi-permanent/contractual/seasonal/industrial/Write for details.

GIRL FRIDAY required for interior decorators in Maiden Vale, young energetic, friendly, p.w. 01-268-546.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY. This well-known international recruitment agency seeking career oriented individuals.

Wanted: A New World is waiting for you in W.1. The Bank of America, the world's leading bank, with its European Headquarters in modern offices located in W.1. are looking for:

SECRETARIES
You should have at least three years experience. Excellent salaries. Fringe benefits include Christmas bonus, luncheon vouchers, and employees' portion of the National Insurance contributions paid by the Bank.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL
SOCIAL HOSTESS ACAPULCO
For leading hotel in Acapulco, Mexico, 25-30 years experience in public relations.

RAMADA INTERNATIONAL
P.O. Box 890
Phoenix, Arizona 85001 U.S.A.

American Oil Service Company requires COPY TYPIST/RELIEF RECEPTIONIST-TELEPHONIST

GIRLS—EARN BETWEEN £40 & £100 PW
There is nothing better than doing a really worthwhile job and getting paid above the rate for doing it.

PUBLISHING/ADVERTISING
Publishers of lively independent weekly trade journal require an intelligent girl to run the agency.

LOOKING FOR A CAREER
Can you work hard, have you got initiative, are you a team player?

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
Accept the challenge and responsibility offered by leading international Personnel Consultant.

RECEPTIONIST £2,000
Top Advertising Agency seeks well-organized Receptionist with good typing and all the social graces.

INTERVIEWERS/MANAGER/ESS
Only the best need apply. Rapidly expanding agency need the creative-temporary and permanent.

GENUINE
Top Advertising Agency seeks well-organized Receptionist with good typing and all the social graces.

TRAIN IN ROME. Clerical/Assistant to join with firm for American tourist company in London office.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY required to work for Marketing Director of an American Company for one month.

SECRETARIAL
College Leaver 17-18?
Secretary required for small LITERARY AGENCY

LANGUAGE LOVER required by well known language school as Secretary/Assistant who will be dealing with students by phone.

COOKING POSTS. Development course in the West Indies expanding and requires a pleasant, energetic girl.

MAURITIA 2 PLUS for this responsible position where you will be busy but not pressured.

TALENTED Audio Secretary to work alongside a senior executive who is a specialist in the field of public relations.

LEGALISED EARLS. Audio Sec to join happy, energetic office of busy City individual. Salary from £2,000 p.w.

SECRETARY/P.A. in the Board of Directors of a quality firm of accountants in financial recruitment.

SECRETARIES for Architects Company. Top level and middle management positions available in a dynamic growing company.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL
SECRETARIES IN SOCIAL WORK
The Spastics Society, at its Fitzroy Square, has two secretarial vacancies which could appeal especially to those interested in social work.

SECRETARY TO SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER
In addition to secretarial duties (and working for one other Social Worker), there is administrative work in preparing material for case discussions of those applying for residential care.

SECRETARY TO 2 CAREERS ADVISORY OFFICERS
Apart from usual secretarial duties, there will be administrative work in arranging interviews for students for further education.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND
£2,300 City Chartered Accountant
£2,200 West End National Council
£2,200 West End Architects

ADVERTISING AGENCY P.A.
We're a young, ambitious group anxious to recruit a P.A. for a Board Director who heads the account handling team.

GUINNESS FOR CHOICE I
W.I. P.A./Secretary shorthand-typist. 24+ needed urgently for Guinness Advertising Agency.

PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT
close to CHARING CROSS
Needs adaptable audio secretary. Salary initially £2,000.

ARE YOU
looking for a job where intelligent, able, hard working people are needed?

P.A./SECRETARY
Expanding West End Consulting firm, a hundred employees, seeks a P.A./Secretary.

WINE IMPORTERS
Executive Secretary for Managing Director of prestige Wine Group. Attractive personality.

YOUNG U.S. LAWYER OFFERS TO £2,600
He is a top executive at a top American law firm with wide ranging international experience.

SECRETARY/P.A.
Wanted: An intelligent girl for young gentleman in Holland Park, with own business.

DIRECTORS SECRETARY
required for young firm of International Management Consultants in City.

INTELLIGENT TEMPE. Are you bored with your present job? Do you want a challenging assignment with a dynamic company?

SENIOR SECRETARY for key executive responsibilities for an international firm. Plenty of interesting work.

LONDON youth advisory centre in Marylebone seeks Secretary/Receptionist for busy, interesting work. Salary from £2,000 p.w.

P.A. Sec. 21-30. A fair knowledge of French. Intelligent and conscientious. Salary from £2,000 p.w.

SECRETARY £2,000 plus £120 a week. Super job working for a leading international company. Office, electric typewriter, Brook House, W.1. £2,000 p.w.

SECRETARY/P.A. job with excellent salary and benefits. Super job working for a leading international company. Office, electric typewriter, Brook House, W.1. £2,000 p.w.

SECRETARY £2,000 plus £120 a week. Super job working for a leading international company. Office, electric typewriter, Brook House, W.1. £2,000 p.w.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL
"AUTUMN HARVEST"
You may think it's a little early for "job hunting" but now is the time. Notice the days getting shorter? "Nights longer" and "jobs scarcer"? Reap the benefits of these golden opportunities now!

PERSONAL SECRETARY
Our new business manager is looking for a young, competent secretary with good shorthand and typing skills.

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES
A selection of Appointments currently available
The Chairman of a Shipping Company in the City. About £2,500.

LEGAL SECRETARIES
to £2,250
for varied and interesting secretarial duties in a permanent in the London area.

SECRETARY/RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Two journalists on national newspaper seek Secretary/Research Assistant. Graduate preferred.

AMERICAN LAWYER
S.W.1 area
requires first-class Audio Typist

NEW HORIZON
ASSIGNMENT SECRETARIES
We have vacancies in our team of secretaries for a large company.

SPRECHEN SIE DEUTSCH?
Hear about your role as Secretary to the Managing Director of an international company in Knightsbridge.

MARLENE LERNER
S.W.1 area
urgently requires temporary shorthand and audio secretary to £2,250 p.w.

SHORTHAND TYPIST
You can enjoy a worthwhile job in a relaxed atmosphere helping this famous charity in Baker St.

THORNHILL MARY STUART
EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS
Well known recruitment agency situated in W.1. are looking for an efficient, energetic, conscientious girl for their Managing Director.

COOKERY MAD SECRETARY
needed for the Good Housekeeping Institute. There's no slaving over a hot stove but a real interest in cooking.

ADMIN PLUS P.R. on the basis of the A.M. Importers and Exporters Ltd. Director of an established business.

NO SHORTHAND but good typing. A.M. Importers and Exporters Ltd. Director of an established business.

PRECISE, well organized Secretary to a busy, energetic, and cheerful Director of an established business.

SECRETARY for Senior Management of West End Computer Co. Only little shorthand and would train in shorthand.

SECRETARY for a leading international company. Office, electric typewriter, Brook House, W.1. £2,000 p.w.

SECRETARY for a leading international company. Office, electric typewriter, Brook House, W.1. £2,000 p.w.

SECRETARY for a leading international company. Office, electric typewriter, Brook House, W.1. £2,000 p.w.

SECRETARY for a leading international company. Office, electric typewriter, Brook House, W.1. £2,000 p.w.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/GIRL FRIDAY
Preferred age 25-30 years. Salary in excess of £2,000 per annum.

SUPER SECRETARIES IN SCINTILLATING SETTINGS
wanted for temporary work in advertising, P.R., publishing, marketing banks and other exciting fields.

GRADUATE GIRLS
When you need us... we need you
Top grade assignments for Secretaries and typists in selected Drake Clients.

DRAKE PERSONNEL
Agi Barley, 43 Central Sq., Wembley.

SECRETARY
Bright, enthusiastic girl with good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,000 p.w.

SECRETARY/PA
for two busy Architects in Park area. Salary well over £2,000 per annum.

SECRETARY LISTER
To a job with a prominent assistant assisting with the treatment of Ships Crews in City. £2,000 negotiable.

AUDIO SECRETARY
No shorthand or legal experience for charity work in W.1. £2,000 p.w.

GET WITH THE MONEY
Exciting job for a young girl with a driving licence, preferably a driver. Although working in a City, £2,000 negotiable.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES
temporary or permanent wanted now to work all over London. Phone Rosamund Lawson.

BOOZE I
Do you enjoy a drink, boisterous and pleasant people? A good time in work? Small but modern Consultants Office.

FULLY QUALIFIED SECRETARY
Experienced secretary 25+ with excellent training and experience required to assist Director in company in W.1. £2,000 p.w.

ACCOUNTS SECRETARY
Ince bookkeeping, typing, and languages. School leaver, interested in accountancy. £2,000 p.w.

MUSIC COMPANY. W.I. P.A. Receptionist/Secretary. Shorthand and typing. Salary negotiable. Telephone W.1. 440 4871.

PUBLISHING for Colson and Co. Advertising Agency. W.I. P.A. Receptionist/Secretary. Shorthand and typing. Salary negotiable. Telephone W.1. 440 4871.

TOTAL OIL MARINE LIMITED PERSONNEL SECRETARIES up to £2,300

As the result of the rapid expansion of our staff engaged in the Sea of exploration we need to strengthen our Personnel Department by the addition of two secretaries.

Senior Secretaries
Wanted a responsible job? Work with the Deputy Managing Director or the Technical Director of an Engineering Company with world-wide interests.

Pritchard-Rhodes Ltd.
1 Bedford Avenue, London WC1B 3AY (01-627 2455)

TOTAL
As the result of the rapid expansion of our staff engaged in the Sea of exploration we need to strengthen our Personnel Department by the addition of two secretaries.

Vertical strip of various small advertisements including 'BBC 2', 'HIV', 'Yorkshire', 'Scottish', 'Ulster', and 'TOTAL'.



مكتبة من الأصيل

RECTOR'S SECRETARY
Director in Economic Studies Department
Management Consultancy needs lively,
efficient Secretary to "organise" him and to
lead the fort when he is abroad.

NEAR TO ST. PAUL'S.
RING 600 6424, ext. 655.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND
APPOINTMENT.

INFLAPPABLE?
INTERVIEWERS/MANAGER/ESS
Only the best need apply.
Rapidly expanding agency need
the cream. Temporary and Per-
manent. Rewards to £5,000 plus.

SECRETARY/PA
Partnership of City Sur-
veying, Property, Agents,
Insurance, etc.
Good office environ-
ment, negotiable, plus
pension, etc.

REGULAROUS BUBBLY
SECRETARY
(Not too essential)
Partnership of City Sur-
veying, Property, Agents,
Insurance, etc.

ERTISING AGENCY
For a girl who feels at
home in a wide variety
of situations.
£1,800
THIRDS 029 3132

ARLEY STREET
This position requires
an. Good, shrewd and an
interesting and varied
background.
write with details to
1429 D, The Times.

M & V. Organisation in
requires an enthusiastic
and energetic person
to handle the day to
day running of the
office.
£1,800
THIRDS 029 3132

YOUNG Audio Trainee
for a leading company
in the audio industry.
The work is varied and
exciting.
£1,800
THIRDS 029 3132

NOLE JANGLE SOUND
for a leading company
in the audio industry.
The work is varied and
exciting.
£1,800
THIRDS 029 3132

WY SECRETARIES start
at home. Victoria and
Regions. W.C.2. Top
of the City.
£1,800
THIRDS 029 3132

TES with some secretarial
for temporary office
work. £1,800
THIRDS 029 3132

ANY P.A./Secretary
for a leading company
in the audio industry.
The work is varied and
exciting.
£1,800
THIRDS 029 3132

Personal Assistant/Sec-
retary. £1,800
THIRDS 029 3132

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL

INTERNATIONAL SOLAR
ENERGY SOCIETY
Rapidly growing professional
organisation.
£1,800 plus

LEGALLY YOU CAN
EARN
£1,800 plus

P.A./ADMIN.
An unusually interesting job
in client research and new
business.
£1,800 plus

MANAGEMENT
CONSULTANCY
Young Shorthand Secretary
with at least one year's
experience.
£1,800 plus

RESPONSIBLE ROLE IN
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
For well spoken, experienced
secretary.
£1,800 plus

IN THE DIRECTORS'
TEAM AT £2,000+
Great opening for girl with
good secretarial background.
£2,000 plus

WELFARE SECRETARY
required by leading
organisation.
£1,800 plus

EMERGENCY SECRETARY
with some
experience.
£1,800 plus

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
AU PAIR REQUIRED for young
Norwegian.
£1,800 plus

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL

EXPERIENCED COOK
required for superior household
in Chelsea.
£1,800 plus

TRAINED OR
EXPERIENCED NANNY
wanted immediately for little
boy.
£1,800 plus

REQUIRED
ALL DOMESTIC STAFF. Resident.
£1,800 plus

COUPLE WANTED for
Mansfield
£1,800 plus

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER
required for large house near
London.
£1,800 plus

NO HOUSEWORK, just
looking after
children.
£1,800 plus

MOTHER'S HELP NEEDED
by family with 3 children.
£1,800 plus

COOK required for large
house near
London.
£1,800 plus

AU PAIR BUREAU
required for young
Norwegian.
£1,800 plus

WELFARE SECRETARY
required by leading
organisation.
£1,800 plus

EMERGENCY SECRETARY
with some
experience.
£1,800 plus

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
AU PAIR REQUIRED for young
Norwegian.
£1,800 plus

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY
LTD.
offer the following
properties:
£1,800 plus

CHIPSTEAD
1973 2000 cc. Austin
Austin Allegro 1500 4-door
Austin Allegro 1500 4-door
Austin Allegro 1500 4-door

B.M.W.
1973 2000 cc. Austin
Austin Allegro 1500 4-door
Austin Allegro 1500 4-door

JAGUAR XJ12L
Series 3 automatic, regency
red, black trim, air
conditioning, etc.

SOVEREIGN BUY!
1973 2000 cc. Austin
Austin Allegro 1500 4-door
Austin Allegro 1500 4-door

DAIMLER VANDEN PLAS
DOUBLE 6
Long wheel base, 7750
registered, 78, 11,000 miles.

WANTED
WE STILL BUY all car trans-
port unlimited. 019 9197/4.

CAR HIRE
DORMOBLES for Sept/Oct.
holiday hire. See UK 104.

SITUATIONS WANTED
AMERICAN LADY fluent
conversational French, writing
and accounting.

PERFORMATOR, 30 years old,
experienced in all types of
entertainment.

FLAT SHARING
OWN 2 ROOMS in super house,
20 mins W. End, for £250 p.m.

RENTALS
UNFURNISHED
PART FURNISHED
FULLY FURNISHED

RENTALS
LONDON OR HOME
COUNTIES

RENTALS
KNIGHTSBRIDGE/
KENSINGTON

RENTALS
HOUSE FOR RENT
N.W. LONDON

RENTALS
LUXURY CHELSEA FLAT

RENTALS
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
FURNISHED HOUSE

SERVICES
SUMMER CRASH
COURSES
long week in Spanish, Ger-
man, Japanese, French, etc.

JEWELLERY
VALUATIONS
For insurance or probate

JEWELLERY
REPAIRS
Quick reliable service
Finest workmanship

PSYCHOLOGY & HYPNOTISM
Mullin has helped thousands
of people overcome their
fears.

A & O LEVEL EXAMS,
Oxford,
Mansfield Town, 01-345 3000.

PERSONAL INTRODUCTIONS
Write to Dear Sir or Madam
of the following:

YOUR BEST CAN PAY for
your services.
£1,800 plus

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOUSE
50 rooms, Central London.
£1,800 plus

FLATS AND HOUSES Available
Long short let.
£1,800 plus

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PART FURNISHED
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RENTALS
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COUNTIES

RENTALS
KNIGHTSBRIDGE/
KENSINGTON

RENTALS
HOUSE FOR RENT
N.W. LONDON

RENTALS
LUXURY CHELSEA FLAT

RENTALS
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
FURNISHED HOUSE

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adcasting
not man? Well, see what you think when Horizon, the science programme, looks
male and female (BBC 9.35). And do you remember Sonny and Cher? They turn up again
in their transatlantic luminaries in a Glen Campbell spectacular (ITV 8.0). Clem Attlee's
y football in the course of tonight's Party Line, feature on Labour (BBC1 8.10).
he Music, due now for several bars' rest, presents its last quiz for the moment (BBC2 9.0)
ial M rings off (BBC1 9.25). The afternoon takes you ballooning over central India
.0) and late-night talks with active veterans begin (ITV 12.0).—L.B.

BBC 2
9.35 am, Men of the Sea, 10.40,
Ripside, 11.30, Superdocker,
11.40, Pretzels, which Christoph
Eschenbach,
12.00 It's Never too Late.

Thames
10.00 am, The Enchanted
House, 10.15, Film: Conquest of
Space, with Eric Flemming,
Ross Martin, 11.35, Thames,
12.00, Southern News, 12.05 pm,
2.30, Home, 2.00, In Tune,
pm, 3.00, News, 3.00, Thames,
5.20, Walk With You, Father's
Gets Home, 5.50, News, 6.00,
Day by Day, 6.45, Thames,
10.30, A Place in History, White-
hall, 11.00, ATV, 11.30, South-
ern News, 11.40, Farm
Progress, 12.10 am, Weather,
Guideline.

Granada
9.30 am, Woodlands, 9.55, A-
Zoo, 10.15, Oliver Twist, 11.00,
Thunderbirds, 11.50, Man and
his World, 12.05 pm, Thames,
2.00, Good Afternoon, 2.30,
Crossroads, 2.50, Gustavus,
3.00, Thames, 5.15, Woody
Woodpecker, 5.50, Thames, 6.00,
Granada Reports, 6.25,
Cartoons, 6.40, Thames, 10.30,
ATV, 11.00-12.45 am, Drama,
Has Risen from the Grave.

Radio
Sound, 6.05, News, 8.10, News-
Sound (continuing), 8.40, The
Real
Responsibilities of Scientists, 10.00,
The
World of Science, 10.30, News,
11.00, News, 11.30, News, 11.55,
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